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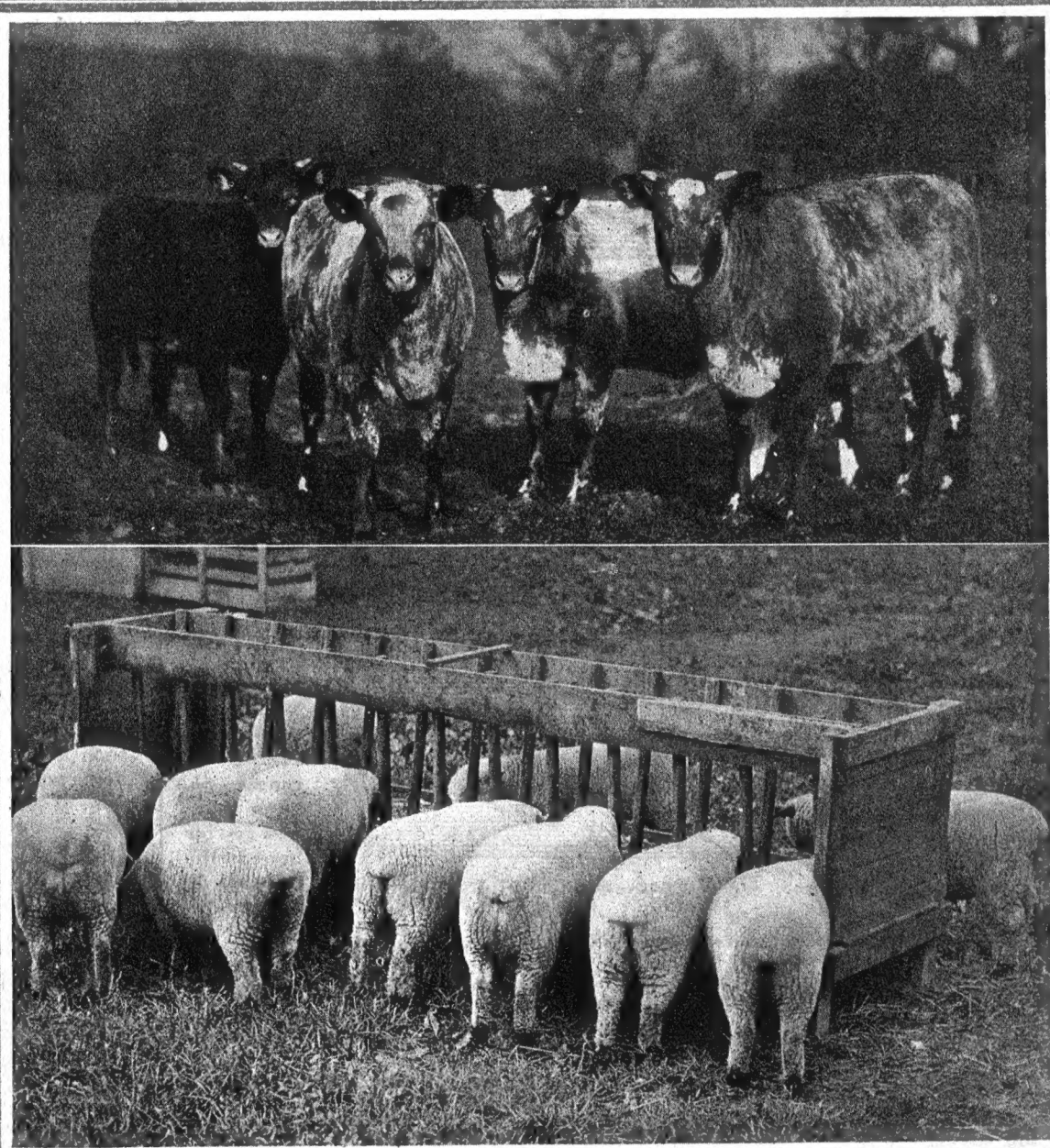
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

April 5, 1916

E \$1.50 per Year



REVENUE PRODUCERS

Now, you can buy the famous Gurney-Oxford Stoves on 100 days' approval at reduced prices

The new Gurney-Oxford Catalogue just issued, "The Stove Problem Solved" is the most interesting book to prospective stove buyers ever published. It takes all the uncertainty, all the dicker and all the guess work out of stove buying.

It takes you on a trip through the great Gurney-Oxford Stove Foundries, the largest under the British flag. It shows page after page of stove pictures and parts, describes how a good stove should be made and is made at the Gurney plants, shows the high grade materials we use, shows our Guarantee Bond and quotes new, low prices all through. If you are thinking of buying a stove it is the most interesting book you can possibly read.

Why New Low Prices on Gurney-Oxford Stoves?

We, the Gurney Foundry people, have been making the highest quality stoves for nearly 70 years. Our name has always stood for success and a guarantee of the square deal in the stove business. Upwards of one million Gurney-Oxford Stoves have been sold and these have made a million friends for us all over Canada. We have never before advertised our prices. Now, however, larger manufacturing facilities and a greatly increasing business enable us to set new, low prices on all our stoves. So here is a new standard for you to get a stove by—a Gurney-Oxford at a department store price.

Because—the Gurney-Oxford stoves are the finest made.

Because—the output of stoves and heating apparatus, etc., from our three huge plants is the largest in the British Empire.

Because—we are specialists in stove-making.

Because—we prefer to do an enormous business on a small margin of profit.

we are able to get our prices down to rock bottom. Our new catalogue "The Stove Problem Solved" fully proves this. Because a stove purchase is such a serious matter in every home we have made it our great aim to make only "quality stoves" at prices within the reach of all.

More than that, we give you 100 days after buying to decide whether you will keep your Gurney-Oxford Stove or whether you will send it back and have your money refunded.

You see, we know your Gurney-Oxford stove will make good, we know you will give us a square deal. This is the most exceptional opportunity ever offered to get the highest quality stove on such favorable terms. Buying a Gurney-Oxford stove this way is just like putting \$20.00 a year, for life, into your bank, counting the big saving you make on our new, low prices and actual reductions in fuel bills. Our new prices save you, easily, an average of 25% over the best price you probably believe a stove of the Gurney-Oxford

quality can be sold at. For those who like to "see before they buy," prominent dealers all over Canada carry the most popular Gurney-Oxford stoves. Our dealers will sell you for cash the same values as we show in our new catalogue, or if you want them to set up your stove or to give you credit they will make a small extra charge. When you write for our new booklet "The Stove Problem Solved" we'll tell you where the nearest dealer is.

Isn't this your greatest home problem—to get good meals, well cooked and nourishing, in a properly heated house, at the lowest cost? If it is, then the only solution is to get the RIGHT stove.

Remember, it's the inner technical, unseen parts that decide whether you're going to get golden-brown baking for years and years to come or whether you'll have an uneven, leaky oven, a sagging stove top—easily burnt-out flues and wasted food. If you get a lightweight, showy, flimsy stove got up to sell cheap you're in for disappointment. It pays to buy a good stove—full weight, designed by experts with many years of experience—a stove like the Gurney-Oxford.

It pays more than ever to do so now that you can save 25% to 40% on the deal.

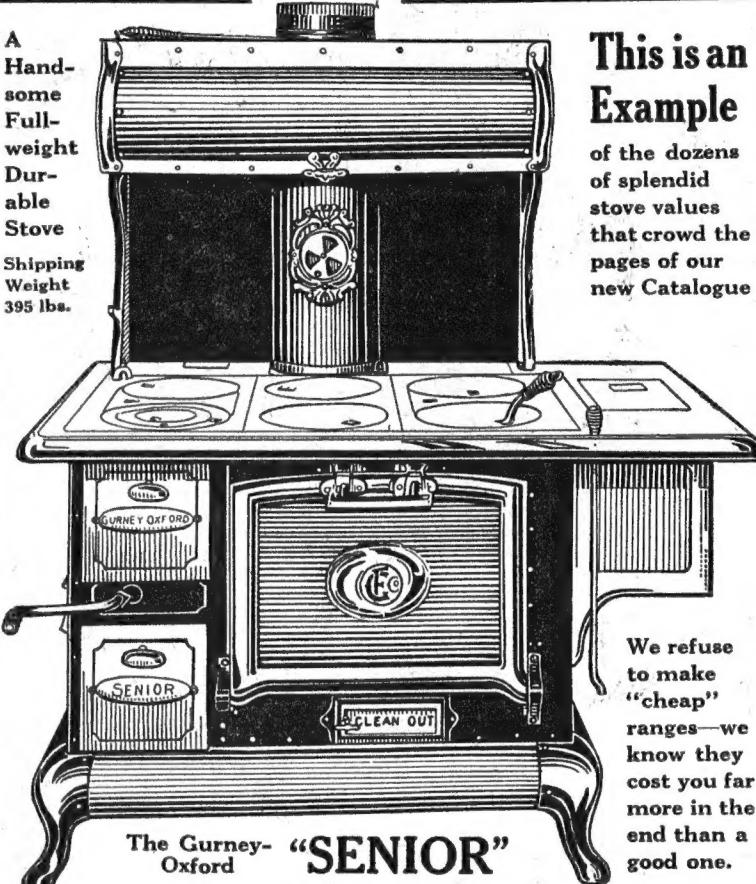
Because a stove purchase is such a serious matter in every home we have made it the great aim of our lives to put only quality stoves within the reach of all, and in our new Catalogue we have fully explained Gurney-Oxford methods, Gurney-Oxford quality and new, low Gurney-Oxford prices.

Write to-day for "The Stove Problem Solved"

This new Gurney-Oxford Catalogue gives prices on every Gurney-Oxford stove and every attachment we make. It tells in plain figures how big they are, what they weigh, what new kitchen conveniences they insure, and exactly what they cost you at Winnipeg. Handy table of freight rates shows exactly what shipping charges will be to your nearest station. When you read the Guarantee Bond—when you consider the 100 days approval offer and compare prices—you'll buy your stove with new knowledge and new certainty of getting the biggest possible value for your dollars from Gurney's.

A Hand-some Full-weight Durable Stove

Shipping Weight 395 lbs.



This is an Example

of the dozens of splendid stove values that crowd the pages of our new Catalogue

We refuse to make "cheap" ranges—we know they cost you far more in the end than a good one.

The Gurney-Oxford "SENIOR"

Six 9-inch covers; 18-inch, scientifically built oven and new flue system guarantee splendid baking; large reservoir that heats water, not merely warms it. Roomy warming closet; lift-up front, non-sagging stove top of tremendous strength. Gurney-Oxford reversible and removable grates of exclusive design. "Senior" is one of the finest ranges you can buy. Complete specifications in "The Stove Problem Solved." Write for it today.

41⁷⁵ F.O.B. Winnipeg

Our new Catalogue, "The Stove Problem Solved" is a very interesting authority on stove making and stove buying. Your new stove is a very important matter and we invite you to benefit by the successful Gurney-Oxford experience of 70 years as condensed in our new Catalogue. It is entirely free. Write a postal for copy now. Address Dept. 75



GURNEY NORTH WEST FOUNDRY CO. LIMITED

(Also at Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton.)

WINNIPEG



A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription is in arrears. We have continued sending you The Guide because we believed you really wanted the paper and in the full expectation that you would pay for it. We must now ask you to justify our trust in you by paying up your arrears. You cannot afford to miss a single copy of The Guide. We don't want to cut you off, but of course we cannot carry you for an indefinite period. Read what is printed below on this page. Then do your part. Write your name and address plainly on the pink coupon and mail it with a postal order for \$1.50 in the addressed envelope. If your subscription is a year in arrears send us \$3.00. Mail this coupon today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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No. 14

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—18 cents per agate line.
Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.
Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

LIVE POULTRY

500 Turkeys Wanted

By April 15th

We must have 500 Turkeys between now and April 15, 1916. Note particularly that we are paying 18c per lb. for them. Get in on this high price by shipping to us immediately. If you have no coops, save time by getting a box from your local merchant slightly higher than a turkey. Slat the sides and top to permit good ventilation. Your station agent will accept it that way.

Here are Our Prices for Other Kinds:

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Turkeys	18c	Old Roosters	11c
Hens	15c	Geese	15c
Young Roosters	14c	Ducks	15c

All prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed until May 1st. If you cannot secure any boxes in your district let us know what kind you have and how many you have for sale and we will forward enough crates for shipping. Our terms are cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.
WINNIPEG

CASH for LIVE POULTRY

Send your live poultry to us and secure prompt remittance at highest market price

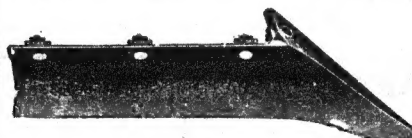
	Per lb.		Per lb.
Turkeys, Prime	21c; old	Hens	15c
Ducks	14c	Young Roosters	14c
Geese	14c	Old Roosters	11c

Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

REDUCED PRICES ON PLOW SHARES



12"	\$2.00 each
13" and 14"	\$2.25 "
15" and 16"	\$2.45 "
18"	\$2.70 "

F.O.B. Regina, Sask.

You can save money by sending in your order for Plow Shares to us At Once. These prices are not guaranteed to last any length of time, and we would therefore advise you to send us your order today. When ordering give size of share and the number stamped on the back of the old share, also make of plow. All Orders Shipped Promptly. Write today for our catalogue showing the lines we carry. Steel Harrow Teeth, 6-inch and 6 1/2-inch, 6 cents each.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY COMPANY Dept. 6, 1762 OSLER STREET REGINA, Sask.

\$3,000 Lost!

A Few Hard Facts to Think About



A few days ago we removed from our mail list the names of 1,000 farmers in the three prairie provinces, leaving us now with 34,700 subscribers. These subscriptions expired a year ago. It cost us a little over \$3.00 each to send The Guide to these subscribers for the year, or a total of over \$3,000. All we asked them to pay was \$1.50, or a total of \$1,500. The balance would be paid by those who advertise in The Guide. We sent each of these farmers six notices asking them to pay. They paid no attention to any one of the notices, but continued to take The Guide out of the post office regularly every week. These farmers did not give The Guide a square deal. How could they expect The Guide to continue to try to get a square deal for them? These farmers evidently forget that there are two sides to every square deal; they have only been looking at one side of it.

These are actual hard facts and they go to show some of the problems faced in the publication of a journal such as The Guide. There are nearly another 1,000 farmers whose subscriptions are also one year in arrears and if we do not receive their subscriptions within a few days their names also will be cut off. Every farmer who reads this will know whether he is one of the thousand or not. If he is we think it is time he should consider what is a square deal. Every farmer whose subscription is in arrears can use the little coupon down at the bottom of this page and put himself right at once and at the same time he will give The Guide the necessary financial support to continue its work and its fight for a square deal for him and other farmers in this country.

Your Label Tells the Story—

Every subscriber has an address label on the front cover of his paper every week. It reads thus:—
J. L. Morse,
Morse, Sask.
Oct. 15.

The label always shows the month of the year when the subscription expires. Look at yours today. If you are in arrears you know what to do. This label means that Mr. Morse's subscription expired in October, 1915.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

April 5, 1916

Herewith find money order for \$1.50 to renew my subscription for one year from the date now on my label.

Name

P. O.

Province

Be sure to write your name and address very plainly and exactly the same as it now appears on your label.

Save \$85 to \$100 by joining our EASTER PIANO CLUB



Regular Price \$450
Club Price **\$365**

Just at the season of the year when music is most appreciated. Here is your opportunity to secure a really high grade piano at this generous reduction from the genuine price—and on the terms that are most suitable to yourself. We afford you the opportunity of making your selection from any one of the forty different styles of pianos we handle—only showing here five makes that will doubtless prove the most popular. Any responsible person on the market to purchase a piano may apply for membership. By joining the club you are not only entitled to these great money-saving advantages, but to all the other special concessions enumerated below—and remember it costs nothing to join—merely fill out the coupon, have your name registered and then make your selection before May 15th.

One Year's Music Tuition FREE!

As a special inducement, we will give FREE to Club members one year's course of music from a well-known College of Music of established reputation. This instruction may be had by mail if desired. Tuition includes regular lessons together with diagram and charts.



Regular Price... \$375
Club Price **\$285**

This Offer Good Only Until May 15th

We Pay Freight to Any Point in Western Canada

Not only that; but we guarantee safe delivery of the instrument you choose, to your nearest station. We will deliver your piano immediately on receipt of your request to join the Club—and give you our unreserved guarantee as strong as words can make it. If after you have had the Piano for 30 days and are dissatisfied, we will give you your money back on return of the Piano.



Regular Price \$450
Club Price **\$345**

Many Special Advantages to Club Members

To all Club members we give free a beautiful piano bench with music receptacle to match Piano. To the family of any club member, not in arrears, and dying during the life of his contract, we will immediately send a receipt in full. Other advantages are given only to those taking advantage of this special offer at this time. Only the heavy co-operative buying that we anticipate could enable us to make you

such a proposition on such high grade instruments.

Terms to Suit You

Through our long and extensive dealings with the people of Western Canada we have become well acquainted with the terms of payment most favored, and have divided them into four classes—any of which you may adopt in purchasing:

- A Terms, \$35 cash, balance spread over 36 monthly payments.
- B Terms, \$50 cash, and 12 quarterly payments.
- C Terms, \$75 cash, and 3 Fall payments.
- D Terms, cash—less 10 per cent. discount.
- E Or suggest your own terms, and we will arrange.



Regular Price \$425
Club Price **\$325**

Privilege is given all club members of exchanging, within one year, for any new piano sold by us of equal or greater list value at the time exchange is made—all payments made being placed to the credit of the price of instrument for which it is exchanged.



Regular Price \$450
Club Price **\$365**

C O U P O N
WINNIPEG PIANO CO., 333 Portage Ave.
Please send me more information about your Easter Piano Club—also membership blank, catalogues, etc.—as described in The Grain Growers' Guide.
Name
Address

C O U P O N

Club closes May 15th. There will be a big demand for membership which must be limited according to our stock. Take no chances. Sign the attached coupon and mail it to-day. You'll never have a better opportunity of securing a high grade piano on such liberal terms.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO 333
PORTAGE AVE.,
WINNIPEG.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 5, 1916

WHEAT PRICES IMPROVING

A large portion of the wheat crop is still being held by farmers. Some of this is held because the farmers cannot get cars to ship it, but the majority of it is voluntarily held to be marketed thru the spring and summer. It is estimated that there are about 45,000,000 bushels of wheat for market still held on the farms and possibly a somewhat larger quantity in storage and still unsold. Estimates indicate that there are about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to be marketed by the farmers thru the spring and summer. At present they are shipping freely, but selling comparatively little, evidently figuring that the recent break had brought prices lower than supply and demand would warrant. The speculative interests have undoubtedly had a great influence on the wheat market this year. Heavy buying by the speculating public early in the new year forced up the price. When the turn came the speculators were forced to sell a good deal thru lack of margins and soon brought the market down to \$1.06 from which point it has been slowly recovering. The chief sources of publicity controlled by the "big" speculative interests have been for some time featuring "bearish" news some think for the purpose of keeping down the market. Reports from winter wheat states of the south, however, are unfavorable. The general wheat crop in the United States this year cannot possibly equal that of last year, while in Western Canada both the acreage and the yield will be very considerably reduced. The opening of the Dardanelles and the release of the Russian wheat is almost as uncertain today as at any time during the war. In the light of the information which the "big" speculative interests are circulating in an endeavor to keep the market down it would lead to the suspicion that they are buying as much as possible in anticipation of higher prices later in the season. The wheat held by farmers in Western Canada is a big factor in the market and every prospect points to a good price for this wheat on the basis of supply and demand during the next few months. World requirements do not demand that this wheat be marketed at once, as the elevators are full and the wheat is backed up all the way from the Atlantic coast. The banks have loaned considerable money upon wheat on the farms and where the grain is in good condition they should loan freely to assist farmers at this time to get the full market value of their grain.

The speed at which the crop is moved out during the spring will largely depend upon the ships that are available to carry the wheat away from the Atlantic seaboard. However, food is one of the chief requirements of the allied armies and ships will have to be provided to carry the wheat across at least as fast as it is needed for food. Our Atlantic seaports are much nearer to the European market than either Argentine or Australia, the other two chief sources from which the wheat will be drawn, and this fact also should have a favorable effect upon the market.

THE COUNTRY MERCHANT

In this issue appear a few out of a large number of letters from farmers, farmers' wives and country merchants dealing with the subject "The Country Merchant." The mutual relationship of the farmer and country merchant and the place of each as well as that of the mail order house in the evolution of rural distribution of merchandise has been fairly well covered in the letters received. That the retail merchant has and that it is desirable he should have a permanent place in country merchandising seems a general and

well warranted conclusion. He is a very big factor in the present system on which the mail order houses act as a check. As yet but a small part of the country's business is done thru mail order houses, tho it is stated that last year on an average every man, woman and child in Western Canada bought \$10 worth of goods by mail; also that by far the larger percentage of the total came from country and small town purchasers. Even catalogs much nearer perfection than those at present will not be able to eliminate the human desire to see and feel and make comparisons of goods before buying. Immediate delivery rather than a week or two hence always will be a strong factor on the side of the local merchant. It seems practically impossible to make up a complete list of requirements over any extended period. There are very many small necessities constantly needed and which usually are more economically bought in small quantities.

Few farmers are yet rich enough to pay cash for everything they require. Most farmers need credit at some time of the year for a few articles at least. The telephone in the merchant's store and credit on his books are irreplaceable under present banking methods to the farmer in busy times or during bad roads. Parcels Post or callers in town enable deliveries to be made readily. Standardization of quality and more systematic marketing methods are essential before the merchant can be dispensed with in handling butter and eggs.

Tho the mail order house has taken away an enormous amount of trade, particularly in women's clothing and fancy lines, it is also a great "feeder" of the business of the country merchant. It furnishes incentives as the purchase of one article from a mail order house probably means the purchase from the country merchant of many others to go with it. Both the mail order house and the retail merchant are permanent and desirable factors in rural distribution and their fields of effort will be determined by their relative efficiency.

"Retail distribution will pass by natural selection into the hands of those who, whether they belong to the merchant or any other class, prove themselves most capable of this branch of economic service," says one of our correspondents. Our recent correspondence on the country merchant shows there undoubtedly are too many of a certain kind in Western Canada today. The above sentence puts concisely the principle of elimination. Service will be the determining factor. The merchant must realize that the farmer is essentially his best customer and the man he must serve to retain his place. A certain quality and variety of goods are essential. Together with price they constitute the primary appeals in meeting wide competition. Good merchandise, range of selection and minimum price mean rapid turnovers and quick profits. Overcharging, short weight, inflated and variable prices to different customers, dirt and untidiness, fishing parties several times a week, undesirable gossip about the store, etc., ought to be things of the past with a merchant out to survive. No "buy-at-home" argument can ever get over a store that grates on the finer sensibilities of customers.

Every country merchant has many things to learn from large manufacturers and national advertisers as well as mail order houses in up-to-date publicity methods. Clean cut, regular, well displayed advertising is essential. Christmas ads. in February mean last year's goods on the shelves. Failure to change ads. is as bad. The local paper ought to be used to the limit. A careful study of advertising theory and practice would be invaluable to

every merchant. He could also profitably subscribe to one or more good papers on his own particular work as well as an agricultural journal. The man who is well posted on current events is always interesting.

The operation of a local employment agency for farmers in busy seasons without or with little charge except for telephoning is quite feasible. The extra labor on the land should result in extra returns to the farmer and hence to the merchant. A merchant who wants to do himself a really good turn might start a rest room, i.e., a proper one, and then watch the farmers' wives come his way. Even a desk for farmers' use in writing letters or leaving packages would often get customers. It should not be made so the farmer will think he is imposing on someone. Farmers are imposed on enough already. In some of the northern states travelling libraries in country stores, partly of agricultural books, are supplemented by government bulletins and reports. Market days with prizes or an annual celebration and entertainment are other features strongly encouraged by merchants there. Boys' and girls' clubs, farmers' associations, women's institutes and clubs, poultry shows, spring fairs, etc., are all fields of effort well worth exploring. Clerks with business acumen, but who know farmers and farming and who will attend social events in the country as well as get their employers to subscribe to such, are real assets.

THE WAR GRAFT

Sir Robert Borden has decided to appoint a royal commission of two judges to investigate the charges of graft in the supply of fuses and certain other war material. The Premier also announced in the House of Commons that he had instructed Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, who is now in England, to return to Canada at once in order to meet the charges. It will be gratifying to every true Canadian to know that these charges of war graft are to be in part investigated by a royal commission. It will be more gratifying, however, if the commission is permitted to investigate all the charges of graft that have been made by responsible persons. It is to be hoped that if the investigation proves any Canadian to be guilty of graft in connection with the supply of war material the offenders will be punished instead of being allowed to go scot-free as they have been in connection with most of the other investigations made. Any man who has been grafting in war materials or who has been a party to supplying useless war materials is a more powerful ally of the Germans than if he were an officer in the German army. It is time that all these enemies in our own ranks were uncovered and were given the treatment they so richly deserve. Canada is paying a high price in human lives and in money for the conduct of this war, and there is no place in Canada for the type of human vultures who are lining their pockets at the expense of the lives of our soldiers.

RURAL CREDITS INAUGURATED

British Columbia has adopted the New Zealand system of government loans to farmers. Four years ago the British Columbia government sent a royal commission to Australia and New Zealand to investigate the rural credit systems in operation in those dominions. The report brought in by the commission was very favorable and the government secured the enactment of legislation to make it effective. Under the new Agricultural Credits Act the government has borrowed \$1,000,000 at 5.63 per cent. and will re-loan this money to the farmers thruout the Pacific

province. It is expected that the cost of this money to the farmers will be about one per cent. over what the government had to pay for it, but even this rate of six and a half per cent. will be considerably lower than the average now being paid by farmers in British Columbia or in the Prairie Provinces. A report from Victoria, B.C., says that the government expects to loan \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 to farmers during the coming year under the New Zealand system. More details of the scheme will be available shortly and it will be a subject of great interest to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The Saskatchewan legislature two years ago enacted a bill for co-operative credit to farmers, but the legislation has not yet been put into effect. The subject has also been discussed considerably in Alberta, but nothing definite has yet been done. The Manitoba legislature at its recent session passed a resolution favorable to rural credits and it is expected that the government will investigate the matter before the next meeting of the legislature. Government credit in the Prairie Provinces has been extended very liberally (and not always with due discretion) to railway companies, and millions of dollars of indebtedness has been incurred which is really based on the security of the agricultural industry. It is time now that government backing should be given in order to secure a satisfactory system of credit direct to the farmers who are tilling the land and producing the crops.

FINANCING THE WAR

The recent official statement that the cost of training the soldiers in Canada alone was \$12,000,000 a month, which does not include all the other large expenses in connection with the war, gives some idea of the financial burden the war will entail. The war is being financed largely by borrowings and the burden on future generations will be very heavy. The

finance minister has provided for a tax on the profits of all corporations, which will bring in approximately \$25,000,000 in addition to the customs duties and other revenues. There is a tremendous amount of money in Canada and if a system of taxation were developed which would bear equitably upon all the people we believe almost all, if not the entire burden, could be carried year by year instead of forming a debt to be paid in the future. The cost of the war is not by any means only in the lives of men, but in the wealth which men and women have created. In Britain and France, in Germany and Austria where the burden of the war is heaviest, the financial resources of the country are being organized to the very last degree and all expenditures for luxuries are being discouraged, in fact prohibited. In Canada very little has been done to encourage saving and our governments have set a mighty poor example in this respect. One result of the war among European countries will be to bring about a better organization, financial and industrial, and probably to make greater advances along the line of democracy. In Canada except that the liquor traffic will be nearly abolished it does not appear that these benefits will be felt. The privileged interests, under the cloak of patriotism, are fastening their grip more firmly upon the people which could not be done under an equitable system of taxation.

PAYING TWO SALARIES

It has been stated in the press that the employees of the provincial governments in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who have enlisted in the army have not only been guaranteed their positions upon their return but have also been paid either their full salary or part of their salary from the time they enlist until they return. It is certainly desirable to encourage enlistment to meet the full requirements of the army and everyone will

be glad to see returned soldiers given their jobs again. But to pay them their full salary out of the public treasury (which is in addition to the pay they will receive in the army) is not fair to those soldiers who have thrown up good jobs and sacrificed everything to fight for their country. The great majority of soldiers who have enlisted have quit their jobs and have no prospect nor promise whatever that they will have their position when they return from the war. A few private institutions and governments are in a position to guarantee jobs, but in most cases it is not possible to do so. If a government employee is moved by patriotic motives to enlist in the army, he is not entitled to any advantage over other private individuals. As it is now, however, the private citizen who enlists not only makes his own personal sacrifice but his property is being taxed to pay an additional salary to those who have enlisted from the ranks of government employees.

The Railway Commission, after years of investigation, have just announced a reduction in telegraph rates, but have not removed the discrimination against Western Canada.

And now Ontario is going "dry." The liquor licenses are to be cancelled and when the war is over a referendum will be held to see if the people want to go back to the old system or to remain "dry." We predict that once the people have had two or three "dry" years with all the benefits which will surely follow they will never again voluntarily burden themselves with the curse and waste of the liquor traffic.

Have you ever considered that if you were to receive the Last Call tomorrow it would be a splendid thing to have a life insurance policy for \$1,000 or \$2,000 for the benefit of your wife and children?



FIRING THE FUSE

Borden: "I wish Sam were here. He says there is nothing in these shells, but 'I ha'e ma doots!'"

Saskatchewan's New Laws

A review of the chief legislation enacted at the recent session

While the volume of legislation dealt with by the Saskatchewan legislature which came to a close on March 14 is not so great as that of many former sessions, yet the number of extremely important measures brought down will rank the session as a notable one, and the enactment of the bills passed will have a far reaching effect on the future life and development of the province.

Public attention naturally centered on the charges made by J. E. Bradshaw, Conservative member for Prince Albert, and much of the time of the house was taken up with the consideration and investigation of these charges. These charges were not made, however, until the greater portion of the legislature's business had been disposed of.

Dealing with the legislation, the most important measure passed was the amendment to the Election Act, conferring the franchise upon the women of the province. The measure passed without any opposition, and this outstanding feature of legislation, giving the women of these broad prairies equal rights with men as citizens, marks the year 1916 as a milestone in the history of the province.

An act providing that a province-wide referendum on the continuance of the liquor store system shall be held this year instead of being deferred until 1919, as originally provided in the Sales of Liquor Act, was another advance step taken. The referendum vote will provide the first opportunity to the women of Saskatchewan to exercise their newly-acquired franchise, and it is now everywhere admitted that the doom of the dispensary system is sounded, and that total prohibition is not far off.

Tax for Patriotic Funds

Similar in many details to the act passed in Manitoba was the legislation enacted for the levying of a general tax on the whole province in order to raise additional supplementary revenues for the Patriotic and Red Cross funds. By the placing of one mill on the dollar on all assessable property in the province, the legislators expressed their determination that Saskatchewan will bear its full share of the burden caused by the war. It was pointed out that this guarantee to Saskatchewan's soldiers that their interests and loved ones are not being neglected was not the signal for contributors to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds to withdraw their voluntary support.

Perhaps the bill which came in for most discussion was that which provided that soldiers who were entitled to their vote in Saskatchewan should be given the opportunity to register their ballot if still in Canada. The opposition, particularly D. J. Wylie, Maple Creek, fought strenuously on the argument that all Saskatchewan's soldiers, no matter whether they be in Canada, England, France, or the near East should be given the opportunity to vote. Mr. Wylie held that in view of the fact the Dominion Government had passed an act providing machinery for taking the votes of soldiers at the front, that similar machinery could be installed for the provincial election. Liberal members, however, voted solidly for "Saskatchewan soldiers in Canada."

Co-operative Elevator Terminals

Another act which is bound to have a very direct bearing on the development of the chief industry in the province was that enlarging the power of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., whereby machinery is provided to enable this flourishing organization to establish its own terminal facilities at the Great Lakes ports. This is a natural outcome of rapidly-developing work accomplished by the application of business-like co-operative principles in grain marketing. These facilities, when furnished should be of very great benefit to thousands of grain growers.

Thruout the session a great deal of time and attention was given to a revision and consolidation of the statutes relating to the local government of towns, villages and rural municipalities.

As the term of the present Legislature expires by law in 1917, a redistribution of the electoral divisions was made in an act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act. Five

new divisions, bringing the total number of constituencies up to 59, and some minor alterations in many other divisions, were made. By this act the government hopes to have succeeded in removing what otherwise would be a serious cause for complaint on the part of many electors in the province. The redistribution was found necessary owing to the very great influx of immigrants into the southwest portion of the province in particular, altho the population in quite a number of divisions has increased enormously in the past four years.

An act respecting hospitals was passed in the latter part of the session. This provides that any two or more contiguous municipalities may co-operate in establishing a union hospital in accordance with the provisions of the act. The union hospital board is to be formed by the co-operating municipalities each appointing two representatives. Upon organization the board will prepare a scheme providing for the purchase of a site, and the acquisition or erection of a suitable building, and the equipment of same for a hospital. The expenditure will be borne by the different municipalities concerned, and the Local Government Board will apportion same.

School Act Amendment Withdrawn

Considerable public interest was aroused during the session regarding the highly-controversial amendment to the School Act, passed at the 1912 session, and which was withdrawn by Premier Scott on February 25. This amendment compelled Roman Catholics to support separate schools in separate school districts, and was claimed by the premier as merely clarifying the law which had been clouded by a decision of Judge McLorg, which decision was contrary to that given by ex-Chief Justice McGuire, and Mr. Justice Newlands. Premier Scott told the house that Judge McLorg had written him stating he was not aware, at the time he gave his judgment, that Justices McGuire and Newlands had ruled in the way they had, else "he would be compelled to follow such judgments." This admission by Judge McLorg altered the situation and rendered the amendment unnecessary. It might also be stated that the premier frankly admitted that while the amendment did not alter the law, yet amongst a large number of people the opinion was held that it did. It was in deference to this opinion that the amendment was withdrawn.

A further amendment was introduced by which an appeal made against the decision of the dis-

trict court judge regarding school taxes might be carried to the supreme court en banc.

Very mild was the criticism offered by the opposition to the budget, brought down by Hon. George Bell, provincial treasurer, the main complaint being that Mr. Bell did not go into the matter in sufficient detail. The estimated revenue for the fiscal year closing April 30 next was placed at \$4,954,681, and the estimated expenditure \$5,332,764. The shortage of \$378,083 will be taken care of by temporarily borrowing funds. The figures for the coming fiscal year are: Estimated revenue \$4,547,225; estimated expenditure \$4,899,973. The reduction in revenue for year 1915-16 was approximately \$335,000 as compared with the previous year. This reduction was caused by a falling off in land titles, office fees, court fees, and payments received from Dominion school lands funds. There were certain increases in expenditure, viz.: \$120,000 in administration of education and giving statutory grants to new schools. The legislation vote was increased \$102,000 owing to the fact that there will be two sessions of the legislature in this year. An increase of \$45,000 was shown in expenditure on agriculture—the development of work and increased service. Public Health Department expenditure is increased \$12,000 represented mostly in grants and hospitals.

During the current year \$1,200,000 will be added to the public debt, the total of which now stands at \$24,103,229. Of this latter sum one-third is represented by dividend-earning utilities, so that that amount is self-supporting. This one-third includes the telephone system of the province and loans to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. The remaining two-thirds is a charge upon the income of the province for interest, representing public buildings, and institutions and lands. The sum of \$520,000 represents sinking fund which is set apart for redemption of provincial securities and is re-invested in provincial securities.

In an amendment to the Statute Law it was provided that medical men holding a certificate of the Dominion Medical Council will not have to pass a further examination in order to secure license to practice in Saskatchewan. They will merely have to prove their bona-fides to the Saskatchewan Medical Council.

Another very important amendment to this law was enacted for the purpose of allowing retailers to obtain preferential security by chattel mortgage on crops growing or to be grown for supplying the necessities of life during adverse seasons to needy farmers. The amounts are limited to \$250 upon any quarter section, and \$350 upon a half section or more.

Protection for Homesteaders' Wives

The interests of the wife of the homesteader in the province are protected in an amendment to the Homesteads Act, by providing that every transfer agreement of sale, lease, or any other instrument intended to convey or transfer a homestead must be signed by the wife as well as by the husband. The same applies to any mortgage or encumbrance intended to charge the homestead with any financial liability.

In the amendment to the Saskatchewan Insurance Act, every hail insurance company operating in the province is compelled to set aside as a hail insurance surplus fund the total profit realized during each year up to the total of 50 per cent of the net premiums received.

The Municipal Hail Commission has been given power to operate an additional hail insurance similar to that carried by private companies, subject to provisions approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Municipalities by an amendment to the Rural Municipalities Act and cities by an amendment to the City Act are permitted to grant aid to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Canadian Red Cross Society, Agricultural Societies, Boards of Trade, incorporated Mechanics and Literary Institutes, and Playground Associations. Another amendment provides that where a city by-law results in prohibiting the maintenance of a business already in existence in the area affected, the city must compensate owner for any loss which he may suffer.

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Farmer-Merchant Competition

The we have received and are publishing in this issue a number of excellent letters from farmers and country merchants on rural merchandising there is still a vast field untouched and many points but dwell on lightly that could be profitably discussed at greater length in The Guide. This is one of the greatest problems facing both farmers and merchants. Consequently, we are going to have another contest on this subject, give the same amount in prizes and give our readers until June 3 to get in their letters, which will be published as early afterwards as possible. We want every farmer subscriber or his wife to write us on conditions in his community and also every merchant interested in better service and self-preservation to discuss it. In short, we want The Guide to be of every possible service in creating greater mutual confidence and assistance between the farmer and his storekeeper. Not nearly enough merchants wrote us last time. Don't be afraid. This is your opportunity. **All confidences in this matter will be respected absolutely.** Positively nothing that could identify your letters will be published. We particularly want **Implement Dealers** to write us about their difficulties with the farmers or with the company, if they wish. We want information along much the same line as is discussed in this issue. Read the letters in this number, then write us. **Emphasize These Points:** What discount does your merchant or dealer make for cash? Has he any definite settlement date? Is interest charged on overdue accounts? Does the bank make any difference in loans to farmers and merchants or dealers? Are retailers making more than a good living? What special services are any of your merchants giving? Have you a co-operative store, and why? Are any special attempts made to fill what are intended for mail orders? To what extent is credit used by the average farmer? How many farmers pay up promptly? Is price cutting practiced? Could two good general stores serve the locality? What percentage of surplus stock is carried? How much farmers' produce, butter and eggs is poor stuff, and must be charged back? Enlarge on these at any length but keep to the subject and give specific information as much as possible.

Remember, we want the letters by June 3.

For the best letter we will give a cash prize of...\$5.00

For the next two a prize each of.....\$3.00

For the next seven a prize each of.....\$2.00

Write on one side of the paper only and address all communications to The Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmer and the Merchant

What each thinks of the other. How they might render mutual benefit

FARMERS LARGEST WHOLESALERS

Merchants Killed Co-operation—Mail Order Service Much Superior—Merchants' Place Depends on Efficiency of Service—Farmers Will Ultimately Wholesale Bulk of Goods.

It is a regrettable fact that while the West is struggling for economic freedom, two prominent sections of its people should be neutralizing much of their effort in that direction, by a useless quarrel between themselves. But the thing has gone so far that an adjustment must be made, and the following remarks will perhaps help to indicate the lines along which it will be accomplished.

In the writer's community, the class-line between merchant and farmer has been painfully developed. The settlement, originally a heavy one, has gradu-



ally thinned, since thru uneconomic land distribution, and the vicious neglect of promises on the part of a big railroad corporation, we are still fifteen to twenty-five miles from railroad facilities of the poorest type. While there are outlying stores still further back there is not a single store within a ten-mile radius. Almost all the trade goes south to a little hamlet at a flag-station some sixteen miles or more distant. Here there are two non-competing stores. As the population is scarcely thirty all-told the trade is mostly obtained from the surrounding farmers.

The Merchant and the "Local Atmosphere"

At the convention of Merchants' Consolidated Limited, held recently in Winnipeg, a Saskatchewan country merchant expressed the opinion that "the local store created the local atmosphere of the community." One local merchant, whose influence would have been sufficient to stop the nuisance, it is currently affirmed refused to interfere for months with a bunch of gamblers who infested this village, on the grounds that the boarding-house keeper was a very good customer. On another occasion the filthy state of the freight shed of the flag station at this point induced a neighbor of mine to report it to the railroad authorities. A representative was sent down to make inspection and inquiry with the result that an immediate improvement was effected. The merchants in question had been handling their merchandise thru this station constantly, yet, in deference (I suppose) to the "local atmosphere of the community," left it to a rural resident a dozen miles away to see that the freight shed was turned from a cesspool to a storage place for dry goods and groceries.

They Killed a Co-operative Attempt

A few years ago a number of us joined hands in an attempt to deal co-operatively, but facilities at that time were very few, and in a community so utterly poor as ours, and with our shipping point an unprotected flag-station at a long distance, we met with disappointment. With so many obstacles in our path, it needed only the underhanded opposition of the storekeepers to ruin our attempt. With our failure the wrathful contempt of the local merchants broke over our heads. Credit was stopped to the aspirants of local independence; one man, I was told, pleaded for it with tears, but he was told that he had lost the right to it by joining our co-operative society, tho, in truth, his only crime was that he had bought some sugar and rolled oats of us on account of their excessive cheapness. A few of us have since made a practice of dealing with the mail-order houses, but for the sake of those to whom credit is a perpetual necessity, thru the peculiarly unjust conditions under which we are existing here, we have not hitherto dared a second attempt to flout the authority of the merchant monopolists of our village.

About Fish but Not Fishy

Recently, several of us wished to secure a supply of frozen fish. Local fishermen were supplying the stores at a price enabling the merchants to obtain a large profit by retailing at five cents per lb. We asked the fishermen to quote a price direct to us, having been advised that they would be willing to serve private customers at a price slightly above their figure to the merchants. After a few days' delay we were quoted a price of five cents a pound. This pretty specimen of a trust induced us to place our order thru a Manitoba firm advertising in The Guide; and we obtained fish equal in value, laid down at the same point for just 53 per cent. of the village trust's figure.

Editor's Note.—The recent proposal to tax mail order houses inspired by the retail merchants but not dead, led us in our February 9 issue to invite discussion from both farmers and country merchants on various phases of the retail distributing problem. We asked for local conditions, the service given by local merchants, necessity for such, cash and credit prices, possibilities of co-operative stores, attitude of farmers to past due accounts, etc.

We received a large number of letters on this subject and some of the best follow. We have endeavored to bring out all the various important points emphasized. Many letters told much the same story. The letters are not printed in any order of merit, but alternated between farmers and merchants as much as possible.

There are a good many more points that might be developed, particularly from the standpoint of the merchant, and we hope to give this matter further discussion at a later date. On our editorial page will be found further reference to it.

The illustrations are simply pictorial representations of important points brought out by the different writers.

Flagrant Examples of Inefficiency

My observations lead me to believe that much of the merchant's difficulties arise from sheer inefficiency on the part of many of them. There are far too many spring up like mushrooms in our villages who are temperamentally quite unfitted for the work involved. It seems to be a common misconception that a little capital is all that is necessary to make one a full-fledged merchant. In one store the special qualifications of retailers of merchandise are almost wholly lacking. No distinction appears to be made apart from interest charges, between customers who pay cash and those who expect extensive credit. Goods are often arbitrarily priced, the figure fluctuating according to the known standing of the purchaser. Quite recently two clerks offered an article to the same customer in an hour at quite different figures. Errors in the checks are frequent; a fact indicating equal inefficiency whether the result of accident or design.

He Buys By Mail Order Now

Formerly, I dealt locally, always paying cash, until exorbitant prices, loose business methods, the difficulty of obtaining requirements, and the



opposition of the merchants to much-needed reform, drove me along with others to seek relief thru the mail-order houses. The change was literally a magical one. It is still a matter of astonishment to me that the mail can be made the medium of such unexampled courtesy, complete satisfaction under genuine proven guarantees, and scientific economy. To the admirer of efficient business methods the mail order houses, even of Western Canada, seem in advance of their epoch, unless the tyrannous inefficiency of the country merchant unduly accentuates them. Yet many of us, I believe, are regretting that these efficient business methods are not being carried out under a true democratic lead instead of being the offspring of Capitalism.

Impressions and Conclusions

Those things which I have recorded have left the impression on the minds of many of us: 1. That the cost of maintaining the local merchant is too great a handicap on a community already shackled by the volume of legislation that discriminates against the agriculturist. 2. That the "local atmosphere" created by the country store is not always a sweet and healthful one. 3. That the country merchants and the organizations behind them are showing a tendency to fight to retain their class-rights rather than co-operate intelligently with us for the solution of our mutual problems. This is the more regrettable since many of us, I believe, are coming to the conclusion that the country merchant will not be excluded in the ultimate adjustment of the problem.

That the inter-provincial farmers' organizations will gradually become the wholesalers for the bulk of the prairie population, seems now not only inevitable, but also proper business justice. The retail end or distribution, however, will probably pass by natural selection into the hands of those who, whether they now belong to the merchant or to any other class, prove themselves capable of

this branch of economic service. For it is not to be expected that the agriculturist class will permanently desire to carry on the side-line of distribution as is now being done under sheer necessity by many farmers' local organizations thruout the West.

In the meantime the merchants may expect a warm welcome from the farmers if they will honestly lay aside their unproductive bickerings and join us in our fight for economic justice. It will be to the very real advantage of both parties.

OPTIMIST, C.N.R.

Northeastern Saskatchewan.

COULDN'T MAKE CASH BUSINESS GO

Two Years of Cash Business Dwindled Business Half and Lost \$6,000—In Old Settlement 95 Per Cent. of Farmers Use Credit—Merchants Too Coldly Excluded in Co-operative Dealings

I have been in the retail business for a number of years and also own and operate several sections of farm lands, consequently I am probably in a better position than the majority to view this matter from the different standpoints. The organized Grain Growers claim that they have been compelled to adopt co-operative buying because the retail merchants charge extortionate prices and persist in giving credit, which always results in more or less bad debts, thus further increasing the price to the farmer.

As regards the net profits which the ordinary merchant makes, compared with the service which he renders, any one at all familiar with the situation knows that it certainly is not excessive. In fact the large majority of business men in all lines in the small western towns are not doing a profitable business.

But, says the farmer, "It is because of your antiquated methods of doing business that you are not prospering, if you would sell for cash, reduce your losses and expenses and lower your prices accordingly, your business would increase to such an extent that it would solve the problem alike for yourself and the farming community."

He Tried the Cash System

This theory, tho advocated in sincerity, is only done so by those who are not conversant with the real conditions. Five years ago I decided to quit giving credit. This fact I advertised extensively, setting forth the many advantages that would accrue to the farmers from this change of system. I was so thoroughly convinced that the credit system was out of date that I was prepared to do business for nothing for a year or two in order to establish the business firmly on the new foundation, and you can well believe that it took some severe shocks to make me change my mind and acknowledge that I had made a mistake.

We lowered prices until there was no margin of profit left, we handled the best goods obtainable, we were always on the lookout for real bargains, we advertised largely, we gave a service that was unequalled, and yet at the end of two years our list of customers had dwindled down to about half, we had lost prestige, and had actually dropped \$6,000 in cash.

Goes Back to Credit System

Consequently I again went back to the old system of credit. Almost immediately our lost customers began to wander back, and in less than two years we again took first place among the business enterprises of the town, and altho I have made no great quantity of money, the business is in a thoroughly healthy and prosperous condition and there is always a small balance on the right side of the ledger.

This district has passed thru the homestead stage some 12 or 15 years ago and the land is owned and occupied by as prosperous a set of



farmers as can be found anywhere in Western Canada, but the fact remains that there is not five per cent. who do not ask for credit at some time of the year. It may be for only a few days, a few weeks or as many months.

Our business at the present is about 55 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. short credits of from one to three months and 15 per cent. credits of from four to eight months.

Merchants Don't Get a Chance

Another feature of this co-operative buying that does not seem exactly fair is the fact that altho the merchants are accused of refusing to try to meet the new conditions, the fact is that in nine cases out of ten they are never given a chance to bid on carload orders for the grain growers.

Local associations are constantly being bombarded with pamphlets advising them to buy from central and central only, and to make it absolutely sure that no outside persons can get any share of the business.

Profits Are Not Exorbitant

Probably the chief reason why local business men are discriminated against is the belief, fostered by farm papers and literature distributed from central, that the said business men have in the past been reaping undue profits from the farmers' business. That such a belief has practically no foundation in fact I am thoroughly convinced.

In the spring of 1915 I attended a Grain Growers' meeting which was called to place an order for a car of twine. Several tenders were in, the local implement dealer's price being slightly below any of the rest. However, it was moved that the twine be ordered from the central association, and the half dozen or so who spoke on the motion raked the poor implement man fore and aft because he had sold twine from his warehouse the previous year at from one to two cents higher. They decided to their own satisfaction that they had been robbed of the difference and that it was only because the said dealer found that he was likely to lose the business that he had decided to lower the price. Of course they did not for a moment take into consideration the difference between the way this man had been forced to do business the year before and the conditions under which he was asked to bid on the 1915 order. In connection with the carload order they asked him to perform one very small service, namely, to write a letter to some twine manufacturer ordering car sent forward. This would not take more than a few minutes of time, a cent's worth of paper and a three-cent stamp. But contrast this with the service which he is asked to perform in retailing from his warehouse. First he must put in his order without any assurance that he will be able to sell the goods, he must have money invested in buildings and equipment to store and handle the twine, he must have money sufficient to pay for the carload on arrival, he must pay for unloading and storing, he must pay insurance and taxes, he must expect to carry at least a portion over till the next year, he must sell a goodly proportion on credit and spend time and money collecting, and finally he must inevitably lose a certain amount entirely by bad debts. Now, in view of this can any sane man say that he was robbed when he paid the extra amount for the extra service?

As a matter of fact, the price this man quoted by the carload would have netted him more real profit than the carload which he retailed the year before.

His Course of Action

Now just a word as to what I am doing and intend to do to meet the new conditions. First, I belong to the association and attend all the meetings, help them in their organization work and in any other way that my business experience would suggest, sell them, at lowest possible prices, goods that cannot conveniently be bought from central. I am a member of, and have stock in, the Merchants Consolidated Limited, and hope thru this to be able to materially reduce prices. I shall always sell goods at the lowest possible price consistent with keeping the business in a healthy condition, and if eventually I am forced to quit will give the Co-operative Grain Growers the first chance to buy, and failing in this will close up shop without a murmur and devote my entire time and capital to farming operations.

MERCHANT FARMER.

Southern Saskatchewan.

PAY ATTENTION TO LADY CUSTOMERS

Too Many Stores—Big Mail Orders Difficult to Make Up—No Credit for Luxuries—Rest Room Essential—What It Should Consist Of—Influence of Merchant's Wife

Our town is situated in southern sunny Saskatchewan. It is small, perhaps 100 inhabitants.



The community surrounding it is composed mostly of farmers and a few ranchers. The country is practically new, being settled during the last ten years. The farmers, with a few exceptions, are poor, owing to the dry seasons and to the fact that no rich farmers have come to live in the district. An eight-year-old child in this community knows more about liens, mortgages and chattels than it does about Grimm's Fairy Tales.

In one direction from the town farmers come eight or ten miles, in another direction they come probably forty miles. I think we could say the community averaged twenty miles on each side of the town. This small town contains one gent's furnishing store, one drug store, three general stores without hardware, one general store with hardware, one hardware store, three flour and feed stores and two candy and tobacco stores. The gent's furnishing is doing a good business and is neat and clean. One of the general stores is doing a big business. The owner of it is able to buy land, horses and cattle. One of the general stores seems a failure, having changed owners several times and no one appears to make money. Another one has only been opened a few months, but appears to be doing all right. The general store with hardware does a big business, but appears to give too much out on credit. The drug store does well. The two candy and tobacco stores are in connection with restaurants. The flour and feed stores have lost a little of their trade since the Grain Growers' Association was organized here. The storekeepers themselves are pleasant and obliging. The stores are kept clean and tidy with the exception of some of the floors, which might be washed oftener. The merchants keep a fair stock on hand, having almost everything the average farmer requires. The prices of goods vary, some things can be bought very reasonably and others are extremely expensive. To my knowledge there is no difference between cash and credit prices. In my opinion there are too many stores for the community.

I think it quite necessary to have a retail store in town. It is almost an impossibility to get along without one. The people are not rich enough to send cash to the mail order houses for everything they require, and it is almost impossible to make a complete list of what one requires that will last till the next crop comes off. Something is sure to be forgotten. A great many farmers' wives keep the house during the greater part of the year with butter and eggs. If there were no local store, these things could not be disposed of so easily and the loss would be the farmers'.

Prefers Quality Goods

The quality of the goods should be good. I prefer paying a high price for a good article to paying



a medium price for a poor article. A big difference should be made between cash and credit prices. This will enable the merchant to get in more cash and will discourage the credit system, which is one of the detriments to the success of this country. A merchant should not sell luxuries on credit. Some people, if they can get goods on credit, will buy the most expensive things they can very well do without. A merchant knows the financial standing of his customers. If it is really necessary to give credit he should be able to tell the customer that only the necessary things can be let out on time. Then some customers would use the last ten dollar bill on perfumes, powders and a gold fountain pen, while he charged up sugar, tea and oatmeal.

The Value of a Rest Room

The merchant should have a rest room in connection with his store. Imagine a woman driving twenty miles in summer in sun, wind and dust, with a tired baby on her knee. Her hat is on the side of her head, her hair blown in terrible disorder and her clothes yellow with dust. How can she do her shopping satisfactorily, knowing she is a laughing stock for the town ladies, who appear beside her as if they had stepped out of a beauty parlor? Her attention is divided between her appearance, her baby and her purchases. She buys several things that do not satisfy her, in order to get out of sight as quickly as possible. On returning home she decides she will never go thru the ordeal again, but will in future buy from the mail order houses. Can you blame her? If a woman could step off the street into a nice rest room, cool in summer and warm in winter, where she could wash her face, comb her hair, brush her dress, feed her baby and put it to sleep, she would be able to enjoy her shopping and to look forward with pleasure to shopping day.

In the rest room there should be water for washing, water for drinking, sanitary towels, a couple of coats for children, a couch, a table with some of the latest papers, and several chairs. There should be a couple of private apartments where one could change her dress if she wished. I have known women to carry their best hats and dresses with them, hire a room in the hotel, change their clothes and appear on the street as neat and dainty as the average town woman. But that is expensive and if one is in a hurry cannot always be done. In a rest room off the store it would only take a

few minutes to make one presentable even when in a hurry. There should be large drawers, with combination locks, where a woman could keep her own comb, soap, etc., if she wished. The merchant could charge a small fee yearly for the use of such drawer. In a room such as I have described women could read or write and get acquainted with each other. A shopping day would be considered a pleasure.

I am not in favor of a co-operative retail store here. The farmers are not financially able to have one. The people would not patronize it if they had one. They would see something cheaper in some catalog and buy it. If one farmer thought his neighbor was making a dollar out of the business it would be reason enough for him to buy everything out of town.



To tax mail order houses is simply taxing the farmer. The retail merchant gains by it. He is not satisfied to make a good living and a fair profit besides, but he wishes to make a small fortune in a few years. He and his wife can generally take a holiday every year, and it is few farmers who can do that. Most merchants dress better, have better houses, furniture, etc., than the farmer.

The Merchant's Wife

A merchant's wife in a small town helps to make or ruin his business. A pleasant, friendly woman who is not above speaking to a country customer, will bring trade to the store. An over-dressed woman who is ignorant enough to laugh behind the back of her husband's customer because her dress is not the latest cut, will ruin his business thru time. A woman insulted in this way will say, "I will never spend another cent in that store," and sometimes she keeps her word.

LADY CUSTOMER, C.N.R.

South Central Saskatchewan.

MERCHANT BLAMES WHOLESALER

Farmers Wasteful—Wholesaler Sets Retailer's Buying Prices—Farmers Make Unfair Comparisons—Binder Twine Last Year—Wholesaler Real Parasite—Mail Order Taxation a Burden

In response to your invitation in the issue of February 9, please permit me to express my views from the standpoint of the merchant. You attribute to a lack of efficiency, the fact that a good many retail merchants are not making money, rather than to the narrowness of profit. I will venture to say that the average local merchant puts a good deal more business acumen into his work than the average farmer and I do not think that in general there is any class of business at present conducted with less efficiency than farming.

Wholesaler is the Real Gaffer

In all the discussion on this subject the wholesalers are left out but I think I am safe in saying that the proposed legislation was introduced more thru the influence of the latter than thru the retail men. The mail order houses buy a large amount of their goods direct from the manufacturer, or if they do purchase from the wholesaler, will do so only at a price that leaves only a small margin of profit. The prices are set for the retailer and it is impossible for him to buy from any of the wholesale houses less than the regular list price on which all of these houses have agreed. These conditions are made so by the fact that the retailer is able to buy only in small quantities and must have a certain amount of time for payment. The farmer when pressed for money buys his goods on time from his local dealer and instead of settling up his bills with the proceeds of his first grain sales, generally uses this money to get a stock of supplies from the mail order house. This is a regular practice with even the best of farmers, and it is generally late in the winter and sometimes about spring before the local man can get any fair percentage of his accounts cleaned up. After he has been carried for about a year the farmer compares the prices charged him with the prices in the catalogs, cash with order, and denounces the merchant for charging exorbitant prices.

They Resent Cash Charges

I have known a good many business men who have adopted the cash system in order to be able to meet outside competition and when they refuse credit to a farmer are soundly denounced at every street corner for holding them up.

Now about prices, even on an absolutely cash basis it is often impossible for merchants to meet the catalog prices. Take for instance binder twine. Last season the wholesale price of this commodity at Winnipeg was from a half to three-quarters of a cent higher in car lots than the price for which

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CLOSING

An unusual excellence distinguished the work of the girl students displayed at the closing of the Manitoba Agricultural College this year. In some subtle manner the millinery and dressmaking had taken on distinction. There seemed to the casual on-looker a great improvement in both line and coloring. In the Household Arts department the designs exhibited showed a greatly developed sense of color, and a much finer feeling for design.

In the Domestic Science department there was no exhibition of delectable tid-bits which the visitor was forbidden to touch. Instead, girls were stationed at different points demonstrating various kitchen kinks which are frequently missing in the ordinary home. First there was the standard measuring spoons and cup, the use of which eliminates the element of chance from baking.

At the next way-station a girl was demonstrating a home-made wooden dish drying rack. She explained that a smaller duplicate of it, made of wire, could be purchased for a dollar and seventy-five cents. There was also on exhibition at this point a Sheffield stainless knife, the dinner size of which costs nine dollars a dozen. This knife has been tested and found to be absolutely stainless.

The Emerald Isle itself is not half so rich and beautiful a green as a new granite ware which was being shown. It was a deep green outside and a pale green inside and had an excellent finish, in addition to its beautiful color, to recommend it.

Decidedly the most interesting feature of the exhibition was a new burner for crude oil which can be fitted into an ordinary cooking stove, gives off a great heat and is quite safe and inexpensive.

Elsewhere a celluloid baby, guaranteed by the store which sold it to be a perfectly normal three months' child, lay in a softly padded clothes basket, none the worse for the experiments in child care which had been practiced upon it.

A stand, on rollers, into which the infant's bath tub fitted was so constructed that when the bath tub was lifted out the basket could be set in, thus making it most convenient for the mother to move it about.

A showing of home-made polishes and a demonstration of the kind of work covered in connection with First Aid instruction completed one of the most interesting exhibits ever made by this institution.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ARGUMENT?

A kind friend informed your editor, the other day, that a neighbor of his had declared that the editorial appearing in the Homemakers page some weeks ago, concerning the conscription of single men, was inspired by personal feeling. Since the same rumor has reached me from several other sources, I cannot forbear commenting upon the tendency of human nature to answer an unpleasant suggestion with a petty little personality, rather than with argument.

In this instance it is difficult to believe that the persons who made this insinuation were even quite honest with themselves, since the principle referred to does not, and it is unthinkable that it ever will, apply to Canada.

All of which, however, is quite beside the point at issue, which is the principle of conscription of single men, and the purpose of this editorial, which is to emphasize the necessity of cultivating a broader and more intellectual attitude of mind in approaching any subject. It is a tendency, common to all humanity, to feel indignation against the person who puts forth views objectionable to ourselves, but it is none the less an intellectual weakness. If the truth is on our side why need we get angry, and if it isn't, shouldn't we be honest enough to face it?

At any rate, history has demonstrated the futility of abusing those persons who happen to propound disagreeable theories. Those propositions which are unsound die a natural death from their lack of relation to life, and those which are true have the quality of immortality and are above the expression of our indignation and spleen.

I am glad to say that I have observed a great improvement on the part of our correspondents in this respect, a more general tendency to tackle the question raised rather than the person who raised it. In this respect a special word of commendation is due to "My Friend the Socialist." With one exception, those who wrote in answer to the criticism of the methods of propaganda practiced by Socialists avoided personalities and replied to the criticisms with argument.

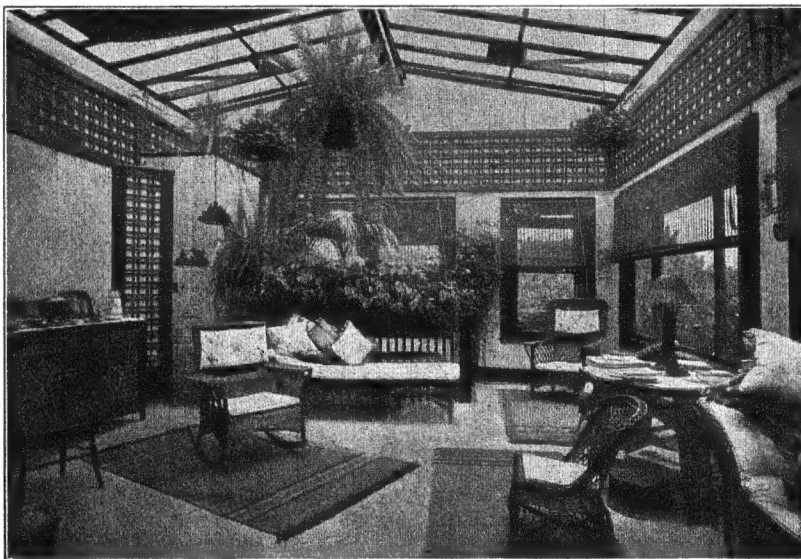
There is still some room for improvement. There are still a few correspondents who condescend to make angry attacks upon other individuals or races, but I have so much faith in the intelligence of our readers that I believe these people know themselves to be condescending, and that the time is not far distant when expressions of indignation will never be offered in the letters to this page as a substitute for logic.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MAKING OVER THE HOME

Dear Miss Bynon:—I am writing to ask your kind and generous help in selecting a color scheme for our home, especially the living room, which has two windows, twelve by twenty-six, four lights, facing the west, with a door between them right in the centre of the wall, a poor idea, to my way of thinking. I can't see how I can do much to make the place look homey, so I am turning to you for your kind assistance in choosing the right colors. We intend to build a veranda in the front—the west end is the front—as soon as we are able.

I am enclosing a rough sketch of our home from the inside, so you will have a little idea what it is like. It's very small and comfortable so far, but I wish to make it more comfortable and homey. Our living room is eighteen by twelve feet, with the windows and door at the west end. One bedroom is boarded off and the other one is just curtained. It



A Summer Living Room Built on a Roof

has a window facing south. The other bedroom has a window in the east. They are both small rooms. The living room is finished inside with ceiling lumber and has been oiled with boiled linseed oil. We intend to paint the walls with the flat wall paint. Would you kindly advise what color to use and how to finish off the rest of the wood work, the door casings, window casing and trimmings. We have no upstairs, but we expect to make our home larger some day. Our furniture consists at present of two common chairs, a home made couch—which I will have to cover to match the walls after I paint—a few cushions, a home-made table, a Victor gramophone and a rocking chair. In pictures we have three old English hand oil paintings of scenery in dark oak varnished frames, an enlarged photo framed in a dark oak frame. The pictures are sixteen by twenty inches. There is also a window box seat which I covered myself. Will you kindly advise me as to what kind of furniture and curtains—I fancy wicker furniture stained—especially what kind of table I should get. I want to discard the one I have. I have been thinking of the round parlor tables for our living room. I have two pairs of scrim curtains and also two pairs of white lace curtains. The scrim curtains I have been thinking of dyeing to match the walls and stenciling a border around the bottom and one side and use them for over-curtains, and the lace curtains I intend to do up and use them for under-curtains till I get something better.

The floor I shall have to cover with a linoleum, as it will be the only practical floor covering where there are young children. Will you kindly tell me how to treat the floor to get a nice shiny surface? I intend to have a book case made, one of those open ones that are made open on all sides, more like a rack, I think they call them. I have a fancy for them, and as we are not in a position to purchase very much at present we shall have to do pretty well with what we have. Are crochet things, such as doilies, table scarfs and rocking chair scarfs

used these days, and would you recommend me to make use of them, as I have a few at hand and will make more? I also have some nice hand-embroidered pieces.

Also please advise me about furnishing my kitchen, which I have to use for a dining room also. I have to buy a table. Would it be wise to buy a round dining table to use in the kitchen? Of course I'll get a kitchen cabinet and a cupboard. My kitchen is eighteen by fourteen feet.

MRS. W. H.

Answer

I see no reason why your home should be "comfortless," even tho it is small. In fact I think that living room of yours can be made into a very delightful place. I am sending you a sample of deep tan paint for your wall, and a rich brown stain for your woodwork.

I was rather puzzled about your query concerning the floor, since you are going to cover it with linoleum, but am enclosing a recipe for staining. If you are getting a new linoleum choose a quiet fawn or light tan matting design.

I like your suggestion for dyeing the scrim curtains to match the wall and stenciling them. Choose a simple design in soft green for the stencil. I should not use any other curtains than these if I were you. There is a difficult and complicated reason why white curtains should never be used in a brown room, which has to do with the reflections from different colors, but as it would require a long article to explain it I will ask you to take my word for it at present.

Instead of doing your couch over to match the wall, cover it with a rich, dark green material on the bronze order of shades. Then, when you buy your wicker furniture, have most of the chairs stained brown and upholstered with a green and tan cretonne, with perhaps one chair stained green and upholstered with the same material. When that time comes you may be able to add over-curtains of cretonne to the furnishing of your room.

For the living room a round or oblong fumed or dark oak table would be very attractive. If your bookcase were made to come just to the level of the window sill and finished with a board along the top it would be effective set under the west window to the left of the door, especially if you have one really fine plant, such as a big geranium or fuchsia to set upon it. It should be stained to match the woodwork.

I see no reason why you should not get a round fumed oak dining table for your combined dining room and kitchen, but be careful that nothing hot is set upon it. As to the other furnishings for this room you will find many suggestions in the last number of The Guide.

Without knowing exactly what your crochet and embroidered pieces are like, it is almost impossible for me to advise you as to their suitability for your room. What would be nice would be a table runner or centrepiece of grey linen embroidered in green and gold and brown. F.M.B.

Note.—Will those who write to the editor of this page for samples of wall or wood finishes kindly send ten cents in stamps to cover postage.

INSECT STINGS

Insect stings, especially those of the wasp or bee, are often very painful, and alarm a child greatly because the pain is so intense while it lasts. Don't despise the old-fashioned homely application of mud, if nothing else is handy. Rubbing the sting with the cut surface of a raw onion is fairly effective. It relieves the pain and causes the swelling to subside. Ammonia water, spirits of camphor, arnica, and moist snuff or tobacco all have advocates. If there is a great deal of swelling, apply hot boracic acid fomentations.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM

An American traveller relates the following: Once I dined with an English farmer. We had ham—very delicious ham, and the farmer's son soon finished his portion and passed his plate again.

"More 'am, father," he said. The father frowned. "Don't say 'am, say 'am.'" "I did say 'am,'" the son protested in an injured tone.

"You said 'am,'" cried the father fiercely. "'Am's what it should be, not 'am.'" In the middle of the squabble the farmer's wife turned to me and, with a deprecatory little laugh, explained: "They both think they're sayin' 'am, sir."

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 2

I am sending you herewith, quarterly report form for the month ending March 31, and should be glad if you would fill same out and send in any membership dues which you have on hand up to this date. By so doing you would help the Central Office considerably, as we want to make some special effort in the matter of organization work this year, and in order to do anything effectively we must know exactly where we stand and govern our expenditure accordingly. I do not believe in estimating revenue ahead, particularly in an organization such as ours where experience has shown that it cannot be done with any degree of accuracy, but a few minutes thought will serve to show you that if we could count on a regular remittance of all dues collected, once every quarter, we would be in a much better position to know just what the real resources of the Central Office were. I am glad to say that there has been a great improvement in this regard during the last two years, and probably the majority of our secretaries are now using these forms and remitting regularly, but we can reach a still greater degree of efficiency in this regard if we try. The Central Office is giving careful consideration to the strengthening of the financial position of the association this year, and with your assistance as outlined above, I hope to be able to send out a report in the near future showing what has been accomplished in that direction.

The Annual Report

You will be wondering when the annual reports are coming to hand, and I may say that no one is more disappointed than I that you have not already received them. The matter of issuing 12,000 copies of a report, containing approximately 160 pages, with photographs and other matter included, is a big enough one under any conditions, and it seems that we were particularly unfortunate in attempting it this year on account of the war. I have been giving the closest attention to the matter but the causes of delay have been beyond our control. To print this report two-and-a-half tons of book paper had to be secured. We endeavored to protect ourselves on this immediately after the convention. We protected ourselves on the price alright, but have been unable to secure delivery of the paper from the mills. The wholesale people who had the order seem to have done all they could but they cannot enforce their contracts with the mills on account of the war conditions. After some considerable expense we have secured from various quarters sufficient paper to complete the report. The grade is not what we would have wished, and even at that there will be two or three different shades in each copy, but we have had no alternative under the circumstances than to take what we could get. The reports are now being rushed thru to completion and should be out in about two weeks time. In spite of the difficulties we have met with, I am sure you will find them very interesting and instructive booklets, and in order to ensure good value to those who have been rendering us such good support in the matter of advertising, I hope that you will do your best to distribute the reports promptly to your members, by mail if it cannot be done in any other way. If you have not already sent your order in, please do so at once, even if it is only for a few copies.

Yours fraternally,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

ORGANIZING WOMEN'S SECTIONS

Secretary, U.F.A. Local:—At a meeting of the board of the U.F.A. in Calgary on March 15, to which Mrs. Barrett and myself were invited, your directors kindly undertook to help us in any way possible in our organizing work, and I was given permission to write to the secretaries of all U.F.A. locals ask-

ing for their active co-operation in forming branches of women, under the name of "United Farm Women" as women's sections to your locals.

The general consensus of opinion is, I think, that in those districts where women take an active and intelligent interest in the work of the U.F.A. your organization is much strengthened and more alive, and one of our principal aims is to work for that object, as well as for the general uplift of farm life on the farm, to make that life as, Dr. Millar expressed it in an address the other day, "a mode of living," rather than just a way of making a living. If your organization is going to be the power for good, which according to its high and progressive aims it should be, it is most necessary that the women on the farms should be induced to see what a great part they can play in the future development of this province, and it is only by getting together and discussing the problems that face us that we can have any hope of solving them. The farmer's problems are equally the problems of the farmer's wife; and in addition, she has many problems of her own, which it is better that she should discuss in separate meetings of organized women, for which reason our women's section has been developed. I think I may say with confidence, that your board has given us its sympathy and encouragement in our aims, and I hope we may look to you to help us in the work by calling a meeting of women in your district to read this letter and discuss the subject. Should you get together a sufficient number of women to organize, will you kindly ask one of their number to write to Mrs. R. W. Barrett, provincial secretary, United Farm Women, Mirror, Alberta, who will forward the necessary literature and instructions for organizing. Yours truly,

(Mrs.) IRENE PARLBY,
President, United Farm Women of
Alberta.

VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS

The following letter has been received from R. S. Shaw, a member of the Roseview Local No. 63, in regard to the Home Guard movement:—

"Our Roseview Local No. 63 at our last meeting, nominated me to act for the Union in the matter of the Home Guard movement. I am of the opinion that this movement would be eagerly and enthusiastically taken up in this district and may say that we already have a Volunteer Training Corps organized and working in Carbon, with a membership of fifty-four men. We have been meeting and drilling regularly once each week all winter, and recently we gave an exhibition night, at which drills and athletic work were put on by picked members of the corps. The drills consisted of semaphore flag signalling, rifle drills, physical exercises, and mat work, such as wrestling and boxing, also athletics such as pyramids, etc. The exhibition was brought to a close by a pyramid in which seven members took part. The Canadian and Union Jack flags were used in this, and the pyramid remained in position while the audience rose and sang "God Save the King." It was an impressive and fitting close to a splendid entertainment. Seats were sold at 75 cents and 50 cents, and altogether \$76.00 was realized, which will be used in helping to carry on the work of the Training Corps, and to give some slight remuneration to our instructor, Bert Downs, who, by the way, we have been very fortunate to get to act in this capacity, as he has only lately returned from France, having been invalided home unfit for further service. Mr. Downs has his certificate for mounted infantryman, having served ten years in a Wiltshire regiment, and if the movement should be organized, would make a splendid instructor for this point. We also have a brother of B. Downs here, who has been invalided home, wounded in several places. He also would make a capable instructor. Besides this, John Weir at this point has had some military

experience in the C.M.R.'s. It is to Mr. Weir we owe the organization of the Volunteer Training Corps, as it was his idea. The movement has so far been kept up altogether by voluntary subscriptions of the members, a fee being charged for membership. Our Volunteer Corps has already contributed at least four members to the Overseas Forces, one of whom is already in England. I have always thought that Rice Sheppard's suggestion was a good one, and am glad that it is at last receiving the recognition it deserves."

ENTHUSIASTIC JOINT MEETING

C. A. Fawcett, secretary of Consort Local Union No. 276 reports that the union held a very enthusiastic meeting in conjunction with the Women's Institute at that point on February 19. The reports of the delegates to the convention were heard, and each of the eight who represented Consort Local gave an interesting talk on the doings at the convention. A motion was made and carried that a resolution be drafted by the local executive at the first opportunity, to the effect that the constitution be amended making each local pay an annual membership fee to the Central Office of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 (optional with each local as to which they pay) and that the secretary forward the Central office \$5.00 to apply on general funds. Considerable business was transacted in regard to wire and posts, after which the ladies served a very welcome and much praised luncheon. At a meeting held on March 4, the members also had an interesting time. It was decided to forward \$25.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund. The local made a surplus of over \$200 from its co-operative purchasing during the year, and A. Fawcett states that at the convention in Calgary he was asked by several people what they would do with this balance as the union is not incorporated, so he forwards the following statement showing how some of the amount was disbursed: For Patriotic Fund, \$25.00; for Belgian Relief, \$25.00; General Funds Central Office, \$5.00; delegates' expenses, \$80.00; total, \$135.00.

ENJOYABLE ANNUAL MEETING

The members of Wainwright Local No. 260 held their first annual concert, card party and dance on the night of March 10, in the Elite theatre. The event was a decided success socially and financially, and ranks as one of the most successful ever held in the district, which was due in a very large degree to the splendid efforts of the ladies who prepared all the refreshments. The large turnout of town patrons showed they reciprocated the sentiment the farmers desired to express. President J. W. Wood as chairman, was accompanied on the platform by the vice-presidents and directors. D. W. Warner and J. W. Blair, provincial nominees, were the guests of the evening. The orchestra having rendered "O Canada," President Wood, in a few words, welcomed all. In a short but inspiring address he reviewed the aims and objects of the U.F.A., what had been accomplished up to the present time thru the influence of the U.F.A. in the sphere of legislation and commerce, and the resulting benefits to the individual farmer in his financial, commercial and social relations. The president appealed to every farmer to join in the endeavor and give of his best to support and further the good work being done. Referring to the splendid work being done by the United Farm Women of Alberta, a local branch of which has just been formed, and to the more important part they will be called upon to play in the future, he appealed to the farm women present to come out in the same spirit and make their organization a mighty and inspiring influence in the building up of the Empire. J. H. Dawson, vice-president, in the course of a few humorous remarks, referred to the good work being done by the U.F.A. and the importance of every farmer lending his aid thru his local. D. A. McDougall, second vice-president, briefly expressed his views on the work of the organization. Messrs. Warner and Blair suitably expressed their sentiments. Songs and recitations were contributed at intervals between the addresses. To the accompaniment of the orchestra the audience rose and sang the National Anthem, after which refreshments were served, the

floor cleared, and dancing and cards enjoyed until four o'clock in the morning.

PRESENTATION AT WOOD RIVER

The regular meeting of Wood River U.F.A. No. 356 met at the home of Andrew Harper on March 6, and proved to be one of the most interesting held for some months. Almost every member was present, and including the ladies, numbered about forty. It was thought proper that the Union express their appreciation to F. J. Bullock for his energetic and satisfactory services during the past four years as secretary. As a mark of appreciation he was presented with a splendid chair, C. C. Reed voicing the sentiments of all in making the presentation. Mr. Bullock in a few well chosen remarks thanked the donors, remarking that he would be apt to rock himself to death in such a chair. A great deal of interest was taken in Mr. Reed's speech on the aims and duties of the union. It has also been suggested that Mr. Reed favor us with a speech on these issues at each meeting. After enjoying a splendid lunch the meeting adjourned to meet at the home of T. C. Morris on the first Monday in April.

The following is a statement of the amount of business done in 1915 by the Ponoka District Association:—

Hogs sold 7,481.....	Amount received	\$109,514.00
Lumber purchased,		
9 cars.....	Amount paid	5,285.08
Wire purchased, 1 car.....	Amount paid	951.11
Twine purchased,		
1 car.....	Amount paid	4,000.00
Apples purchased,		
1 car.....	Amount paid	800.00

The association also bought a five ton scale this winter and will put it up at the stock yards as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

SPEAKER WANTED

The regular meeting of Maple Leaf Local Union No. 504 was held on February 19. The following officers were elected for the year 1916: President, E. Huseby; vice-president, N. C. Larson, and secretary-treasurer, Fred La Bere; also a board of five directors. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. It was moved, seconded and carried that the union should fry and arrange for a good speaker to visit them as soon as possible. A motion was also carried to the effect that a petition be signed up and sent to the minister of public works, asking that the roads to Redcliffe and Medicine Hat be made passable. The next meeting was arranged for March 18.

ISLAY LOCAL REORGANIZED

At a public meeting held in the Islay schoolhouse on March 4, the Islay Local Union No. 198 was re-organized, the following officers being elected: President, Chas. Gilchrist; vice-president, Jas. Carey; secretary-treasurer, Rod. Carey; also a board of six directors. Forty-six members paid in their fees, and the membership has since increased to fifty-eight. The first regular meeting was held on March 18, with a good attendance of farmers from the surrounding districts. The speakers were: G. W. Scott and H. H. McIntyre, both of the staff of the School of Agriculture at Vermilion. G. W. Scott gave an interesting address on poultry, while H. H. McIntyre dealt with the winter feeding of steers and co-operation. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers, after which the work of the U.F.A. was given the attention of the meeting.

GREAT NEED IN BELGIUM

The following letter has just been received from the Belgian Consul at Winnipeg in acknowledgement of a contribution recently forwarded by us:—

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging yours of the 10th instant enclosing cheque of the United Farmers of Alberta for \$183.05, being contribution received from your association during the month of February. Please accept my most grateful thanks for this generous contribution and convey same to all those who have contributed. I may add that the situation in Belgium is getting worse and that 3,000,000 souls are depending upon charity. Unless we send them food and relieve their sufferings the poor sufferers will meet starvation. An urgent appeal is made thruout Canada for funds to buy wheat to come to their assistance."

CRITICISMS OF CONVENTION

Central Secretary:—I believe I shall be voicing the feelings of all those who attended the recent convention at Saskatoon, as well as previous conventions, in expressing the wish that the various business coming before the convention could be disposed of in a more business-like way. I have attended the last two annual conventions and value the experience very highly, drawing fresh enthusiasm for our undertakings and invaluable information on numberless subjects. No one attending those conventions can fail to realize that we have an exceptionally capable chairman in our president, and also that as a most democratic institution we must safeguard our privileges of freedom of speech and open discussion in our annual parliament.

The greatest waste of precious time—if I may call it such—occurs, I think, in giving to the convention as each new subject comes before it, information referring to such subject. This information is often required only by a small minority of delegates, and is often secured piecemeal by more or less pertinent questions addressed to the chair, or as a result of rambling remarks by various delegates who are quite frequently out of order.

District Conventions Help

Undoubtedly our directors have appreciated all this to the full, and the growth of the district conventions which they are encouraging will result in time in, first, fuller knowledge and better practice of parliamentary procedure amongst our delegates, and second, less preliminary information being required by our delegates at the annual conventions. Our district conventions are certain to become increasingly important, and deserve our whole-hearted support, and it should be impressed upon every local that, not only should the district convention be well attended, but that the delegates for the central convention should be selected from amongst those who have attended the district convention.

Notwithstanding the above, I believe it will still hold true that, when a sub-

ject comes before the central convention in most cases there will be a section needing a certain amount of information relating to the subject, and indeed most of us like to have our minds refreshed by a resume of a subject before a high order of discussion or debate on it is possible.

Explain Each Resolution

I do not know how long it has been the practice to have a resolutions committee to arrange submitted resolutions for the convention, but undoubtedly the work of this committee saves the convention a great deal of time, and I believe this committee could make a further considerable saving of time by arranging that, for each resolution it decides to submit to the convention, there should be some one responsible to move the adoption of that resolution and who would speak for such time as was allotted to him, introducing the subject and giving to the convention concisely and all at once just that information which is needed prior to discussion or debate. In this way motions could be allotted to our most informed speakers on each subject and a large portion of the work of answering questions could be lifted from the shoulders of our president and secretary. District conventions submitting motions could attach names of suitable delegates to speak on them, and locals could do the same. Many resolutions which have the unanimous opinion of the convention behind them, pass so quickly without a word being said in their favor that they seem to lose weight on that account, and a few words favoring the adoption of the motion, spoken from the platform would add to their public effectiveness. Sometimes a local is asking the convention to use its influence in favor of some purely local reform. Here the convention needs a short statement of facts from an interested delegate before the resolution can be disposed of, while other resolutions referring, for instance, to our trading activities, call for full information from our managing director, who could in such a case undertake the introduction of the motion.

I am writing to this effect now, because I feel that some steps might be taken along this line to improve our next convention, and now all delegates have clear memories of the one just past. I have not expressed myself as clearly as I should wish, altho I have written at considerable length, but I suggest the following in the form of a resolution, which can probably be improved on. Some such course of procedure, if endorsed by our district conventions in December, might be used at our next convention to advantage.

Resolved, that in the interests of the more efficient despatch of business at our annual conventions, the resolution committee attach the names of one or more speakers to each resolution to be submitted to the convention, who will introduce such resolution to the convention, the said committee allotting to each such speaker reasonable time for introducing such resolution; and also that resolutions forwarded to the resolutions committee from district conventions or elsewhere bear the names of two delegates who will be present at the annual convention who might be appointed to introduce such resolution.

R. W. SULLY,
Delegate from Centre Hill Local.

BUSINESS THE WATCHWORD

Central Secretary:—Maple Dale Local G.G.A. held their annual meeting February 26, which, tho somewhat delayed on account of bad weather and stress of work, gave promise of an encouraging year to come, and should, with a little push and effort on the part of the officers and members, prove to be a beneficial one to the Grain Growers of the district. Heretofore on account of light crops and consequent lack of funds, this local has been unable to make as good use of the opportunities held out to them as members of the Saskatchewan Grain

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Growers' Association as they would have liked to have done. But with the characteristic optimism of the western farmer, have great hopes for the future. The officers elected to serve for the year are: P. Pollack, president; A. O. Pedersen, vice-president; W. A. Warner, E. H. Calver, G. Allstad, G. Purrie, J. E. Holland, directors; R. H. Ware, secretary-treasurer. Business was the watchword of the meeting, and it is intended that business shall be the most noticeable feature of all future meetings of Maple Dale Local G.G.A.

RICHARD H. WARE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PATRIOTIC AUCTION SALE

Central Secretary:—The Rocanville Grain Growers' Association organized a patriotic auction sale, which took place on Friday and Saturday, March 10 and 11. The proceeds were \$1,427.30, which were divided between the Red Cross Society and the National Institute for the Blind. The ladies also realized \$105 for the Red Cross Society by serving meals in the hall. The members responded nobly, and everything was there from a chicken to a horse, and implements, grains, wood, furniture, etc., were spread over quite an area. The auctioneers gave their services free. Everything was fine, the weather, the people, the sale and the cause.

WM. EVANS,
Secretary.

INTERESTING SPEECH

Central Secretary:—The Pontrilas Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on March 11, 1916, and had a real successful meeting. Several very able speakers present from the Auto Road G.G.A. were W. Boyle, president, and Mr. King, secretary, of the Auto Road G.G.A. Mr. King was a delegate at the convention and gave a very interesting address on what was done there and what the Saskatchewan Grain Growers were accomplishing.

Mr. King spoke for two hours and all were eager to hear more, but the hour of twelve called the meeting to a close. There was a resolution passed that this association with others be incorporated with central. There are thirteen members in the Pontrilas G.G.A., and the officers elected are Job Brown, president; Edward Mattinson, vice-president; directors, R. J. Jones, C. R. Jones, H. W. Jones, J. T. Cottrell and H. G. Armistage.

MAC BROWN,
Sec.-Treas., Pontrilas G.G.A.

YOUNGEST LIFE MEMBER

Central Secretary:—Please find enclosed check for \$12, life membership fee for Harold William Elliott. His address is care of Clarence Elliot, Borden, Sask. This is our youngest member—only just over two years of age—son of our president, Clarence Elliot.

BEN. P. SALOWAY,
Sec., Haleyonia Local.

SPLENDID RESPONSE

Central Secretary:—At the first meeting held by the Kandahar Grain Growers' Association after the convention in Saskatoon the delegates were called on to give their report of the convention, which they gave briefly, the main object being to raise the funds of the association and an appeal to every local to help in the cause. So strongly did the delegates impress the necessity of this upon the members that out of 27 present, 20 answered the call and did their bit by subscribing for life membership.

Secretary, Kandahar Local.

GOVENLOCK GRAIN GROWERS

Central Secretary:—At a meeting held at the home of E. Chapman for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association, there was a good representation of the community farmers present. The following

officers and directors were elected: P. McRae, president; E. Chapman, vice president; C. E. Sanford, secretary; Frank Weisgerber, J. Nentner, A. R. Rowe, A. Spence, W. A. Sanford, G. T. Carter, Geo. L. Huff, A. Nentner and J. McRae, directors.

I am enclosing herewith \$11.50 due the central for the following twenty-three members: Gilbert T. Carter, E. R. Chapman, Jas. P. McRae, C. E. Sanford, Arthur Numpour, George R. Nentner, Peter McRae, W. W. Sanford, R. J. Husband, A. R. Rowe, Jos. K. Nentner, Frank K. Weisgerber, C. R. Weisgerber, A. Stolty, J. J. Nentner, Austin Spence, A. J. Nentner, John Weisgerber, Jacob Warner, Emanuel Peter, Geo. F. Geiger, Geo. L. Huff. We named the local the Govenlock Grain Growers' Association. After the necessary business was completed the meeting adjourned to meet on March 11, at the Line Coulee Schoolhouse, at 1 o'clock.

C. E. SANFORD,
Secretary.

DOLLARD LOCAL FLOURISHING

Central Secretary:—Enclosed \$27.00 members' fees collected at our annual meeting. The annual meeting was held February 26, 1916, being delayed on account of the weather. Co-operative Elevator was taken up and applications to be sent in. Other business discussed and secretary's report and accounts read. The following officers were elected for 1916: D. Menzie, president; J. Morreau, vice president; directors, A. V. Bentley, C. Holmes, Roy W. H. Shultz, C. Vandable; secretary-treasurer, H. Creasy. Meeting carried on with good spirit bids well for 1916. Total members 108.

H. CREASY,
Sec.-Treas., Dollard Local.

HAIL INSURANCE ADDRESS

Central Secretary:—Our first annual meeting was called to order at 2.45 p.m., President Babcock in the chair. Meeting was opened by invocation by Rev. McCauley. The president then addressed the meeting. The secretary's report was then read. It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted as read. Mr. Bowles, of Neville, addressed the meeting upon hail insurance, Sunday law and education. Mr. Burton, our district organizer of Vanguard, Mr. Craigen and Mr. McCauley also gave inspiring addresses. The secretary gave a list of commodities handled by the local showing a total saving of \$1,033.16. The officers elected were as follows: President, A. E. Babcock, re-elected; vice-president, David Gibbins, re-elected; directors, C. J. Burtol (re-elected), Frank Buckley (re-elected), J. P. Robinson, Thos. Higgs (re-elected), Chas. Smith, Roy Auringer. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speakers and a very enjoyable afternoon closed by singing God Save the King.

HERBERT BARTON,
Sec., Cadillac Local.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Since sending out our Patriotic Acre circular of March 8 a number of communications have been received pointing out that the writers had previously sent in their contributions and had not had their Patriotic Acre forms returned to them. I regret that this should have occurred in any case, but I would point out that this has been due to the fact that these contributions were sent in before the Patriotic Acre forms which they covered, so that we had no record whatever on our books of the subscribers' names. How difficult it has been to deal with these cases will be understood when I say that about 500 contributions have been received from persons of whom we had at the time no record, and in only a very few cases indeed did the contributors state whether they had signed forms or not. It would be a very great help in the working of this scheme if secretaries would only take the trouble to send in the books of forms in the possession of their locals, as the withholding of these is making the task very difficult indeed. Will those secretaries who see this notice take the hint and send in at once the balance of forms in the possession of their respective locals?

S.W.Y.



Special Offer of Potatoes

We have secured a supply of Best White Government Inspected Potatoes from

BRITISH COLUMBIA

which we can offer our locals for a few days, until sold, at

68^c Per Bushel

F.O.B. VANCOUVER

Government Certificate

with each car, certifying freedom from frost and disease. We cover you against all risks of frost in transit.

WRITE OR WIRE

for price delivered to your station. (Rates to Saskatchewan Stations vary from 35c to about 40c per bushel). Supplies are very limited and price advancing.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
By R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom
all communications for this page should be sent.

ORGANIZATION WORK

A meeting was held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Brookdale, on Tuesday, March 21, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a local branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. McGuish, of the central office, was present, and gave a very able address on the work of the Manitoba G.G. Association, emphasizing the benefits derived from co-operation in buying and selling of farm products. At the conclusion of this address it was decided to organize a branch of the association at this point. N. B. Martin was elected as president, Alex. Rogers, vice-president, and J. F. Jones, secretary-treasurer.

DUGALD MEETING

A meeting of the members of the Dugald Association was held on the afternoon of Saturday, March 25, addressed by R. C. Henders, president of the Central Association, who spoke on the benefits of co-operation. There was a good attendance, and a number of new members joined. A contribution of \$50 was received from John Roberts and another of \$16 from A. D. Avison for the Patriotic Acre fund, both members of this branch.

BIRNIE STILL CLIMBING

Wm. Denoon, secretary of the Birnie Association, in sending in membership dues to the central office states that their branch has now seventy-one paid up members, and they have a few more in their district which they expect to have in soon.

Note.—We might add to above that the membership fees for this branch have all been collected and remitted to the central office for the present year, before the busy season starts. We can recommend Birnie on having such a business-like secretary.

CONCERT AT GRASSMERE

The Grassmere branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its annual concert, supper and dance on Tuesday, March 14, in the Municipal Hall, Stonewall. The Grassmere branch always works together for a good time, and they certainly had it. There were about three hundred and fifty present. The program was pronounced the best yet given by this branch. Arch. Campbell, chairman, appeared on the platform at 8.30, and in a short speech referred to some of the principles the Grain Growers' Association stood for and congratulated the people on the large majority polled for prohibition, also the ladies on receiving the franchise and sympathizing with them for not having a share in the victory on the 13th, not forgetting to throw a good joke in their way, as he usually does. The Stonewall band, which is becoming quite a popular organization, contributed several selections to the program. Oscar Lillies, an old favorite, recited in his usual pleasing manner and was heartily encored. Miss L. Blanc gave a violin solo and never fails to please. Miss Florence Holloway sang very sweetly, and promises are long to be among the best. Little Jack Finesilver is a great favorite here and sang, also gave an encore several times. He looked particularly well in his khaki uniform. Little Miss Mickey proved an able reciter, and will always be welcomed on a platform. Mrs. Weineke excelled in her recitation, "Home, Sweet Home," Miss Stratton playing the accompaniments.

M. J. Stanbridge made a short speech dealing with several questions which are of keen interest to both farmers and business men. The concert closed with the National anthem led by the band. The supper was all that could be desired, as the Grassmere ladies are mistresses of the culinary art. The dance held after was voted the best yet held in Stonewall. The Hawkins-Holt orchestra furnished the music, which was O.K., and Mr. Calder, as floor manager, was all that was required to make the even-

ing a success, and we might say that it took the evening and the morning to make the day, but as far as we know they all got home for breakfast. The proceeds were donated to the Daughters of the Empire to purchase material for making comforts for the soldiers.

ALEX. CALDER,
Secretary.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged	\$16,629.54
Moore Park Association, per Harry F. Meadows	22.50
Moore Park Association, per Ward Meadows	22.50
Albert McGregor, Arden P.O.	25.00
Dugald Association, per John Roberts	50.00
Dugald Association, per A. D. Avison	16.00
Oakburn Association, per J. E. Menzies	20.00
Regent Association	168.00

Total\$16,953.54

LITERARY CLUB MEETING

At the request of Mr. Weineke, district director for Selkirk, R. McKenzie, of the Central Association, addressed the Literary Club meeting that is held regularly in the school house at Weineke Siding on the Selkirk Electric Railway, on Monday evening, March 20. This Literary Club has been doing good work among the young people of that district, their meetings being very attractive and a means of developing the social side of farm life in that district for the farmers and the members of their families. R. McKenzie confined his remarks largely to the social side of the Grain Growers' movement, and the efforts being made under its direction for the creating of a community spirit and the improvement of economic and social conditions of farm life.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT MEETINGS

At the request of the officers of the district association of Neepawa, Secretary McKenzie, of the Central Association, addressed meetings at Franklin, Springhill, Eden and Osprey this week, his subject being "Rural Credit." He pointed out in the course of his address that in Canada the farming industry has to pay a higher rate of interest for its capital than any other industry, while in other countries with which Canadian farmers have to compete in the sale of their products the farming industry secures capital at a lower rate of interest than any other industry.

At each meeting he explained the scheme suggested by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association to the Manitoba government for providing cheap capital to farmers on the amortization system of payment similar to that which obtains in other countries, especially that of New Zealand and the states of Australia. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads the attendance at these meetings was satisfactory.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION PLANS

The directors of the Neepawa district and a number of the secretaries of the different branches held a meeting recently in Neepawa to make their plans for the summer campaign. It was decided to hold a district convention during the latter half of June, and arrangements made to have every branch in the district visited immediately after seeding and before the district convention would be held, the visiting of branches to be done exclusively by men selected from among themselves.

We commend this action on the part of the officers of the Neepawa District Association in relying upon themselves to conduct their propaganda work. When the officers of our associations realize that the inspiration for success must come from within rather than from any outside source and when they practice the virtue of self-reliance then success will meet their efforts.

Northern Seed Co. Limited SEED AND GRAIN MERCHANTS

MARQUIS WHEAT—The world's championship wheat, extremely early, wonderful yielder, good quality. Our stock is true to name. Order before our supply is exhausted. **\$1.50**
Per bushel

10 bushels and over, per bushel.....\$1.40
GARTON'S No. 22—Grown from seed direct from Garton's. Our stock took first prize at Calgary and Edmonton. The drought resister, it is early, and today holds a foremost place amongst the heaviest yielding oats. It stands and fills against the hot, dry winds; it has a large, **\$1.10**
plump grain. Stock limited. Per bushel.....\$1.00
10 bushels and over, per bushel.....\$1.00
Cotton bags included with large orders.

GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE—Grown from Garton's seed. Our stock took first prize at Edmonton and second at Calgary; weighed 49 lbs. 12 oz. to the measured bushel. **90¢**
Stock limited. Per bushel.....
10 bushels and over, per bushel.....80¢
Cotton bags included with large orders.

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE—Extra fine sample, re-cleaned; 98 per cent. germination. Per bushel.....**70¢**
10 bushels and over, per bushel.....60¢

REGENERATED AMERICAN BANNER—Earlier, stronger straw and bigger yielder than the ordinary unimproved stocks. No finer lot of this favorite variety can be obtained from any source. Per bushel.....**75¢**
10 bushels and over, per bushel.....60¢

BARLEY—Garton's No. 68, six-rowed. Our stock is pure—took first prize at Edmonton exhibition, the only place it was shown. **\$1.10**
Stock limited. Per bushel.....
10 bushels and over, per bushel.....\$1.00

POTATOES

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO—Skin dark pink, flesh white, fine grain, excellent flavor. **50¢**
long keeper. 10 lbs.....
Per bus., \$1.50. 10 bus., bags included.....\$13.50

EARLY BOVEE—Pink skin, white flesh, dry and mealy. Bovee potato has been several years before the public and has maintained its reputation for extra earliness, quality and yield. **50¢**
10 lbs.....
Per bus., \$1.50. 10 bus., bags included.....\$13.50

WEE MCGREGOR—This variety has been on the market for several years and deservedly holds a place as one of the best main crop sorts. Our stock yielded over 400 bushels per acre last year. 10 lbs.....
Per bus., \$1.50. 10 bus., bags included.....\$13.50

CARTER'S EARLY FAVORITE—An extra early white potato, heavy yielder, splendid cooker and an excellent keeper. 10 lbs. **50¢**
Per bus., \$1.50. 10 bus., bags included.....\$13.50

IRISH COBBLER—A pure white potato, extra early and a heavy yielder. Stock very limited. 10 lbs. **75¢**
Per bushel.....\$1.75

154 Rice Street

Edmonton, Alta.

Visitors to the City

We extend to you a cordial invitation to call at our store and inspect our large line of pianos.

We have them ranging in price from \$250.00 to \$600.00.

Terms can be arranged either monthly or every six months.

Victor Victrolas and Records

Victor Victrolas ranging in price from \$21.00 to \$255.00 and a full stock of Red Seal and Double Side records to choose from.

We also have in stock just at this time a number of Slightly Used Pianos and if you want a bargain call and look them over.

ALBERTA PIANO COMPANY

130 8th Avenue W.

CALGARY

GUARANTEED PLOW SHARES Lowest Prices

Fitted and Bolted.



Any Defective Shares Replaced.

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.

12 inch	\$2.10
14 inch	2.35
16 inch	2.65

F.O.B. Swift Current, Sask.

Write for our delivered prices on 25 Shares or more.
Write for our Hardware and Grocery Catalogue.
Write for our delivered prices on Cedar Fence Posts.

Swift Current, Sask.

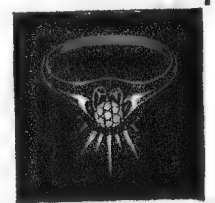
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SHIP CREAM

One of our patrons receives on an average about \$200 per month for cream. All are receiving a dependable income and find the business satisfactory and profitable. We have some 5,000 patrons in Central Alberta. If you do not happen to be one of them, we shall be glad to have you write us for information, mentioning this paper.

Edmonton City Dairy
Edmonton, Alta. Limited

Our \$50 Diamond



The \$50.00 Diamond, bought on the basis of size only, must stand comparison on that same basis, and must suffer accordingly.

The \$50.00 Diamond, bought on the basis of quality, however, need fear no comparison, irrespective of size. The D. E. Black Diamond at \$50.00 is a good size, absolutely perfect, mounted in 14K Solid Gold with Platinum Tips.

You can order by mail, subject to prompt refund if not entirely satisfied.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

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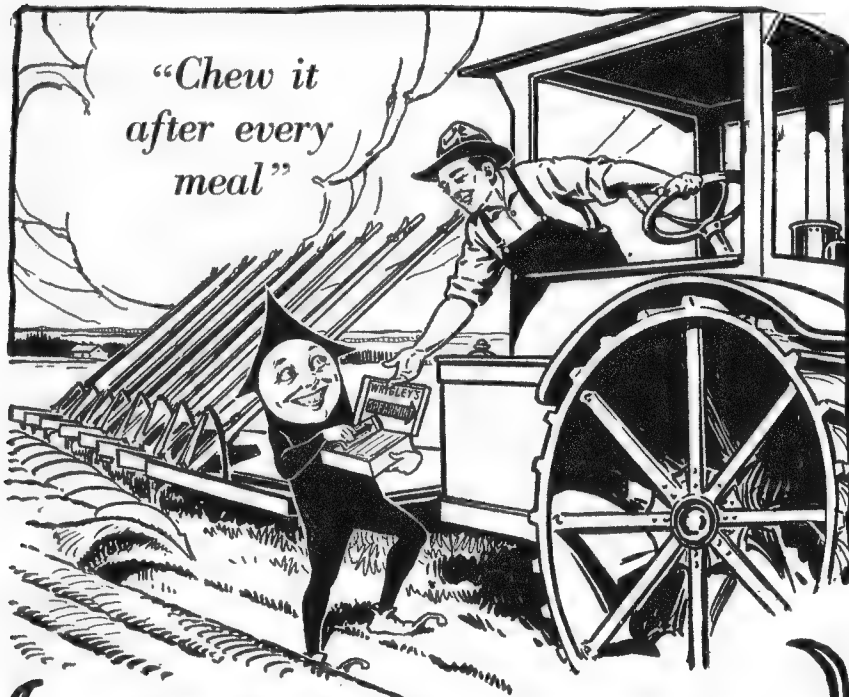
Calgary, Alta.

Does your Watch Stop?

Send it to us, and we will give you an estimate of what it will cost to repair it.

Crichton's Limited

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians
Issuers of Marriage Licenses
CORNER FAIRFORD AND MAIN STS. - MOOSE JAW, SASK.



WRIGLEY'S

is loaded full with the toothsome, lasting taste of mint. Every grip of your jaws sends the delicious flavor out in cooling spurts to refresh your mouth, soothe your throat and quench your thirst.

Workers on the farm relish this tasty, beneficial confection. It prods the appetite, aids digestion, relieves fatigue.

Our new factory in Toronto is making "Wrigley's" with all the care and cleanliness that science can accomplish.

Write for free copy of the Sprightly Spearman's Gum-ption book in colors, and a free sample of Wrigley's.

WM. WRIGLEY JR. CO., LTD
Wrigley Bldg., Toronto

Sealed tight — Kept right



MACLENNAN BROS.

Track Buyers GRAIN Commission Merchants

LICENSED, BONDED | NOT MEMBERS
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INDEPENDENT

On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain of any kind, for shipment to, or in store either Government Interior or any Terminal Elevator, and will make Highest Cash Advance to shippers who sell, or who wish to hold their grain.

705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

REDUCED PRICES!



Write for 1916 Plow Share List

These teeth have 9-16 inch square body with 3/4 inch threaded shanks, and are made of the very best harrow tooth steel.

No. 370—with 1 1/2 inch shank; 6 inches long over all. No. 371—with 1 1/2 inch shank; 6 1/2 inches long over all.

OUR PRICE—Less than 100 lots, each 44 cents; lots of 100 or more, each 4 cents.

THE JOHN F. MCGEE Co. 74 HENRY AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

ORDER NOW!

12 Inch Each \$1.80
13 and 14 Inch Each \$2.00
15 and 16 Inch Each \$2.25
18 Inch Each \$2.50
F.O.B. Winnipeg. It will pay you to order at once as these prices are likely to advance at any time. Make out your order today.

HARROW TEETH

TAMWORTHS-WHITE LEGHORNS-AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS OREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." Now, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock? Order your Herd Book, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you.
THOS. NOBLE - DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

The Mail Bag

LOOKING AHEAD

The above words compose the heading of a clipping from the Toronto News, which reads as follows:—

"Sir Thomas White's conservative estimate is that fully \$100,000,000 more than 7 per cent. on capital is earned by banks, railways and manufacturing establishments in Canada every year. There is a possible field here for profit-sharing experiments after the war is well over. Clearly labor gets less than its share."

Surely here is some food for thought. There is no doubt in my mind as to the minister's statement being correct, and I do not think the statement represents the full amount by very long odds, but as it is hard to get at the correct amount let it go at that. Now it surely must be plain that the producer of wealth, that is, the tiller of the soil and the wage earner, each and every year does and must give up \$100,000,000 or more to the corporations. Labor produces all this wealth, and yet labor when employed the full year does not get the necessities of life in the majority of cases. Mother and children starve not so much for bread as for education and for nice clothes to enable them to go to church with, for remember it is not nice to go to church nowadays with cheap, shabby clothes when the congregation is richly garbed, and they are so ready to take notice of the poorly garbed. And the tiller of the soil, who in many cases gets in twelve to fifteen months labor in a year, has to be satisfied with a living for his labor, and gets no seven per cent. on his investment, yet if he stopped producing there would be no \$100,000,000 surplus after paying seven per cent. on invested capital, and in many cases if the water was squeezed out it would be fourteen per cent.

If this was all the tiller of the soil and the wage earner was robbed of it would not be so bad, but when you stop to realize the facts of the real situation you will find this, and the statement cannot be questioned: Not taking into account the hundred million dollars referred to, but also for every million dollars we put into the public treasury by the present taxing system, we put two million dollars or more into the pockets of protected interests. The above fact has been admitted for years past by the ablest statesmen of both political parties. It all comes about by an insane taxing system. Give us a commonsense taxing system and stop the protective taxing system, or what some desire to call it, "a tariff for revenue alone," which means protection when properly analyzed. But the words "tariff for revenue only" gets the people under the belt—and the very same people that it robs. But, thank fortune, many of the plain people are getting on to the deception, and as soon as the majority catch on they will change from an insane taxing system for raising revenue and adopt a sane taxing system for raising revenue.

What is necessary first is to have absolute Free Trade and then we must of necessity find some means of raising the revenue that is simple and easy to collect, and which would all go into the public treasury. We have all the machinery to put it into effect without any cost, and thus increase the taxes on all our farm lands, as well as city and town lots, the values to be ascertained by experts. The net result will be our visible taxes will be increased and the invisible taxes abolished. We all know the amount of the visible taxes but we do not and never did know the amount of the invisible tax. Now the visible tax may be about \$150 on the section, and the invisible tax on that same section may be \$300. For this reason a farmer working a section of land in a successful manner and raising a family in all probability will purchase during the year \$1,000 worth of goods for the working of the land, clothes to go to church in and clothes to go to the field in. Do not forget that when you buy a suit of clothes to go to church in—let it be a lady or gentleman—costing \$30, you surely do pay in the invisible tax not less than \$10, and you get \$20 worth of goods. This applies to the wage earner as well as to the farmer, and then

Prepare for Spring!

It's time for you to examine your machinery. If you have any broken or worn out parts have them welded by the Oxy-Acetylene process. It's much cheaper than buying new parts.

YOUR BLACKSMITH OR REPAIR EXPERT CAN DO THIS WORK FOR YOU

If he has not a welding plant give us his name and we will send him full particulars.

L'Air Liquide Society

Largest Manufacturers of Oxygen and Welding Plants
328 WILLIAM AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Highest price paid for all your FARM PRODUCTS

Ship us your BUTTER AND LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY as we are having heavy demands.

Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

Egg Cases, Butter Boxes

Also shooks, boxes and crates of all kinds. Obtain our quotations before purchasing elsewhere.

PHONE M 5593

Western Cooperage Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

CREAM WANTED!

Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

SHIP

WOLVES MUSKRATS SKUNK FOXES

In fact all kinds of Raw Furs and

BEEF HIDES

to us, and get full market value.

North West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.

278 Rupert Avenue WINNIPEG, Man.

If you want no smut in your next crop, send us \$17 for our Imperial Smut Machine. A perfect smut-ter. Guaranteed or your money refunded. We will pay the freight to one farmer in a town only. Our Smut Machine is the only one that sets right in a barrel. Lasts a lifetime. All galvanized iron. It is worth \$30. We want to introduce them and are making you one at just half the regular price. None better can be bought at any price. Order now. We ship at once. Ask us about our Jumbo Wild Oat Cleaner and Seed Grader at a special price to you, for wheat, oats, barley and flax, at \$30. Freight prepaid. All guaranteed. Order today.

Minneapolis Separator Co., 500 Erie St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Steam Plowing Coal

Double Screened Lump

\$2.00 per Ton

Dobell Coal Co. of Tofield Ltd.

Tofield - Alberta

we have men who will make a claim that the landless man who just makes a living by selling his labor to whoever he can find to buy it does not pay any tax. Such a dream! If he buys \$300 worth of anything during the year, he just pays \$100 into the invisible tax. When any person buys a woollen shirt that costs \$1.30 he gets a dollar's worth of shirt and thirty cents worth of tariff.

As we have shown, not more than one-third collected by the invisible taxing system reaches the public treasury, therefore it will be found that the increase on the visible tax by abolishing the invisible tax on the section of land that costs \$300 will be reduced to \$100, therefore the farmer taxed say \$150 would by the proposed method pay \$250, where under the present method he pays \$450, a reduction of \$200 per annum. This will be found to be approximately correct, and strange as it may seem the wage earners as a rule are as much opposed to Free Trade as are a large number of farmers. Particularly is this so in the East. It is just a matter of education. When the people know the facts this will settle the question without fail. We now have the Free Trade League formed with headquarters at Winnipeg. I would advise all who take this matter seriously to write headquarters of the Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, for literature, and send one dollar and become a member of the Free Trade League. Shortly we expect to publish a Free Trade paper once a month to go free to all members.

What is our duty? Should we not make an honest effort to improve conditions for those whom we shall some day leave behind? Will this method of licensed stealing be allowed to continue? If so it will bring us to the same position economically as Britain is in today. Chiozza Money, M.P., in his carefully prepared report on the rich and poor of Great Britain, points out that out of 43,000,000 people 37,000,000 can only live when they can find someone to buy their labor, for that is all they have to sell. The 6,000,000 control all the wealth. Are we drifting in that direction? If so it is time to consider.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

EDUCATE THE CONSUMER

Editor, Guide:—For several years I have raised poultry and have been interested from time to time in articles written re egg circles and marketing a first-class article, similar to those written in The Guide by Professor Herner.

I have noticed in the past that most of the writers of these articles apparently attach the blame almost altogether to the producer for not putting up a first-class article.

I would like to say that, in my own experience, I found that when I had a first-class article for sale I could not find a market for it. I first tried the local merchants, but could get no satisfaction from them. They handled "just eggs." I then wrote to several prominent retailers in Regina and other Saskatchewan cities asking if they had a market for eggs of uniform size, clean, infertile, guaranteed to be not more than five days old upon reaching them, dated if desired. In every case I received an answer to the effect that there was no demand for an infertile egg.

To my mind the consumer should be one of the first to be educated in this matter. The city people continue to use job lot eggs apparently because they don't know the value and taste of a fresh, infertile egg, meanwhile the farmer is getting all the blame.

The next year, seeing an ad. in The Guide, I was successful in shipping my eggs to a firm in Winnipeg offering special prices for a first-class article, and received from three to six cents a dozen more than the average price. This was sending my produce out of the province at an added expense of transportation simply because I could not find a market in our own province. The Winnipeg firm has since failed—I hope not by giving the three to six cents more. Now I am just where I started and, as a consequence, have reduced my flock to little more than our requirements, as it does not pay for the work involved in producing a first-class article for the price of common eggs.

I think, too, that a co-operative circle would not be satisfactory, as it would



Take the Farmers' Word

They are the Men Who Know!

Galloway goods are superior goods—every article guaranteed. Although always sold at the lowest prices they are made from the best possible materials, and by skilled workmen. The reason why we can sell at such low prices is that we sell direct—cutting out middlemen's profits.

TAKE THE FARMERS' WORD—READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Galloway "Masterpiece-Six" Gasoline Engine

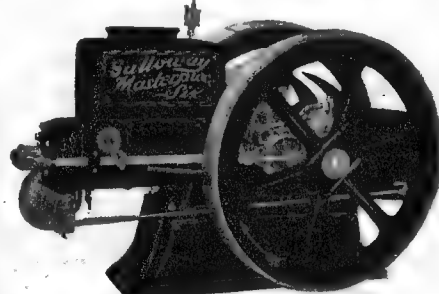
READ THESE SUPERIOR FEATURES—EVERY ONE A BUYING REASON: Large bore—long stroke. Valves in the head. Magneto. Hercules cylinder head. Masterpiece ignitor. Economy carburetor. No overheating. Perfected oiling. Improved fuel feed. Made in 12, 21, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 H.P. sizes. Write for prices. Our 1916 Catalog tells all about it.

READ WHAT THESE FARMERS SAY

J. Fitzgerald, Birtle, Man., Feb. 18, 1916, writes: You can put this little bit in with your advertisement. I purchased a Masterpiece Six Galloway, and would not be without it. I am not afraid to say that the Galloway Engine is the best on the market for the money and weight and size. I know for a fact that I can put more grain through my machine in one hour than the others in one and a half hours and use less fuel. I can put sixty bushels of grain through my chopper on half a gallon of gasoline and I don't think it. I know it, and any person living near Birtle that

would like to see it done I will gladly show them. The Wm. Galloway Company is a friend in need and a friend indeed. I remain your friend at Birtle.

Abe Schopf, Pismar, Man., Feb. 28, 1916, writes: The engine that you sold to me a month ago is as good as you said it was. I cannot find anything wrong with it in any way. I had it going in ten minutes after I got it home and I have not had a bit of trouble in starting it any time. I will be down to the city in the next two or three weeks, and will be in to see you.



6 H.P.—\$159.50

GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATOR

WHY IT SKIMS CLOSEST—The Galloway Sanitary skims closest because it has the most scientifically designed bowl ever put into a cream separator. It cannot break up the fat globules, therefore gives a better grade of cream.

WHY IT TURNS EASIEST—The Galloway Sanitary has few gears, oiling facilities are perfect—all working parts run in oil bath—and all gearing and shafting is machined to fit accurately.

WHY IT LASTS LONGEST—Its superior skimming device makes it unnecessary to run it at a ruinously high speed, therefore there is less wear on the bearings. No delicate complicated parts to get out of order or cause trouble in any way.

WHY THE COST IS LOW—The Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator is made in our own shops, that's why we stand behind every Galloway machine with a 10-year guarantee. Galloway machinery is sold direct from the factory—cutting out the middlemen's profits—that's why our prices are so much lower than other makes.

READ WHAT THESE FARMERS SAY

L. O. Forder, Francoeur Lake, B.C., Mar. 14, 1916, writes: I received the separator O.K. last week, and am very pleased indeed with it. It is easy to run and does good work. I put away a tin of milk and after standing twelve hours there was no sign of cream on it.

Wm. H. Ziegler, Manor, Sask., Mar. 15, 1916, writes: The No. 7 Cream Separator does all you claim for it, and I think it has no equal in this part of the country. I am well pleased that I bought it. I have used it now for nearly two years, and this is the first money (75 cents) spent for repairs. With best wishes for your success.



\$45.75

Oil
Splash
Lubrication

500 lbs.
Skim-
ming
Capacity
per Hour

NEW LOW DOWN MANURE SPREADER

Double chain drive—steel drive chains—endless apron conveyor—force feed, an exclusive Galloway feature—heavy shield over drive chains—our famous roller bearing feed device—hard rollers on all truck wheels and beater shaft bearings—heavy steel rear axle reinforced with steel truss rod—drive wheels cannot spread apart at bottom—front trucks out square under box—beater runs close to ground—heavy steel channels under box trussed like a steel bridge—beam close to load—very light draft—capacity large—will handle any kind of manure or commercial fertilizer—strong steel spider legs hold beater bars rigid in centre.

\$89.50
and up



READ WHAT THESE FARMERS SAY

Christian Engsthaus, Dickson, Alta., Feb. 29, 1916, writes: Let me say a few words about my Galloway Spreader, what I think and is my opinion of same. What surprises me most is its light draft. Most machine manufacturers fail just in this very point, they generally all say and claim for their machines "light draft." But I have noticed how people talk about this out here in this settlement. They say if you buy a machine for three horses you can be sure you will need the four horses all right. With this No. 5 Manure Spreader of yours you speak the per-

fect truth when you claim two horses will handle it, full loaded to its capacity of 70 bushels, with ease. I find two good horses handle it with perfect ease. I have tried it now well.

Franklin Beyer, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: Am pleased to say the Galloway Spreader is fully up to your representation. In fact, it has done work which you said no spreader could do, viz.: spread seaweed, which it did much better than could be done by hand. The Spreader is simplicity itself, having no cog wheels or complicated gears.

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DAIRY BARN
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—make quick, easy work of stable cleaning. No bother with brakes or ratchets. Loads easily elevated; a light pull on hand chain does it. Box loaded or empty will stand at any height. Roller bearing track wheels give ease and steadiness of motion on the track. Heavy galvanized steel box carries a big load.

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and Stanchions

—are neat, strong and sanitary. Heavy high carbon steel tube, and malleable fittings used in constructing Loudon Equipment. No sharp corners on Loudon stalls, stanchions or mangers to injure or make the cows uncomfortable.

LOUDEN STANCHIONS

—are fitted top and bottom with single chain, which gives the cow freedom to lie down and rise as she would in the pasture. High-built-up curb can be used only with Loudon stanchions.

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BARN PLAN BOOK
112 pages of valuable information

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BOTH FOR \$13.90 Freight and Duty PAID

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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

be scarcely possible to get fifteen people among whom there would not be some careless ones. I remain.

Yours truly,
MRS. T. H. AUDE.
Heward, Sask.

SUGGESTED HAIL INSURANCE CHANGES

Editor, Guide:—Some twelve months ago I contributed to a correspondence sustained by The Guide, dealing with the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Act. I then contended that the acreage basis of assessment, which demanded an equal tax from all lands, irrespective of configuration or constitution, was unjust. I gave figures to prove my contention, farmers by word and letter have supported, and J. E. Paynter, chairman of the hail commission, also acquiesced, promising amendment. As far as I know, nothing has been done. A “short verbal-report” was presented by Chairman Paynter at our annual Grain Growers’ convention in Saskatoon. Very little discussion obtained, however, questions and discussions being referred to a convention which met in Regina during March. In view of this I am renewing my appeal. Extensions to the act are contemplated, and while these may be beneficial to many, I am persuaded justice should be given the small farmer under the present act.

I am told the date of appeal for the exemption of pasture lands has been changed from May to June 1. I do not know whether this report is correct or not, but surely the argument—demanding a fixed date for assessment reasons—disappears in the presence of several years’ accumulated profits. Besides, seeing the hail tax is a municipal tax, why not subject it to the same process of appeal as other assessments, viz.: twenty or thirty days after receipt of notice?

If the above process was instituted it seems to me much ambiguity and unfairness would be avoided. The chief injustice, however, is in the promiscuous way the tax is levied. Supposing the unbreakable acres of actual settlers were excluded, how much more would the levy be—six, seven or eight cents? If the withdrawal of these impossible acres would increase the general tax—which is admitted—then my point is fully proved. The man then, with the good grain farm gets his insurance cheap at the expense of the poor quarter. Moreover the good farm while carrying more risk has larger returns, but contributes no more. It is the taxation of acres on broken quarters that never have and never can grow grain that makes possible the four cent rate. If without these acres the tax would be six or seven cents, then I have again proved the evil and injustice of such assessment, nor have I found a man who denies such under the present system. If the evil is so obvious, why does not Mr. Paynter fulfil his promise and remove it? The chief if not the only excuse is, that the forty-acre man gets his insurance cheap enough, and if these broken quarters were not taxed the four-cent rate could not obtain. Exactly, that is what I wish to make clear. The larger area and risk could not be insured as cheaply if the rough lands did not contribute. Then, admittedly, it is unjust to cheapen the rate at the expense of the poor. Further, if it is cheap to the forty-acre man, it must be four times as cheap to the 160-acre man, who would pay four times the premium in private insurance.

At the convention David Gray said true co-operation regarded the poor and weak equally with the strong and rich. T. Sales pleaded medical aid for unfortunate sick, while others pleaded for small cars to accommodate smaller brothers. I endorse their pleas. To carry this democratic principle into the Municipal Hail Insurance Act is therefore an imperative duty. Supplementary insurance I advocate, if the assessment is so adjusted as to prevent the anomaly of the small and poor being taxed for the benefit of the great and rich. The time is ripe for equity to be introduced into this act. Mr. Paynter, we await its birth.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HOLMES.
Asquith, Sask.



Factory Employees at the Canadian Plant at Ford, Ont.

\$50,000 a Month Increase In Wages—Staff Increased By 900 Men Since War Was Declared

Increase the prosperity of the individual and you increase the prosperity of the nation.

The influence thus exerted by the Ford Canadian Company towards upholding and upbuilding the prosperity of the Dominion in times when such an influence is intensely valuable forms a story of real human interest.

This story is founded on three events:

1. An increase in wages of \$50,000 a month.
2. The reduction of working hours from nine to eight.
3. The addition of 900 men to the pay roll since war began.

In the Spring of 1915, Canadian manufacturing interests were in most cases being guided by a policy of retrenchment rather than of expansion. It was a time when caution seemed the better part of valor.

The Ford Canadian executives, however, preferred to look upon the situation with more optimism. At that time they were considering putting into effect a higher standard of wages for their employees. They saw no reason why they should stop the wheels of progress on account of the war, so in April 1915, the new Ford standard of wages was adopted.

Here was a war-time increase of from 15 to 60% for every eligible worker in the plant. The average laborer was at once presented with a \$38 a month raise.

It is estimated that this increase distributed among the 2,400 Canadian Ford employees amounts to about \$50,000 a month. And bear in mind that their previous rate of pay was considered good.

So, by April 16, 1916, the Ford Canadian Company will have given its employees \$600,000 in increased wages for one year.

Surely, this is increasing the prosperity of the individual with a vengeance.

Likewise it increases the prosperity of the merchants from whom these employees buy. And it increases the prosperity of the wholesaler from whom the merchants buy and so on down the list. The commission man, the jobber, the manufacturers in all parts of Canada share in it. And in the natural course of events the whole nation benefits from this increased distribution of money.

In the nine leading cities from St. John to Vancouver there are Ford Branch establishments that are also assisting in this promotion of prosperity.

In the plant at Ford City there are about 2000 employees whose places of abode are in the four towns of Ford City, Walkerville, Windsor and Sandwich. There are 1000 more employees working in establishments in these four towns whose output either in its entirety or its greater part is taken by the

Ford plant. Thus 3,000 persons there are dependent upon the Ford factory.

Basing an estimate on the fact given in the last census report that there are five in the average family, this makes a total of 15,000 people that look to the Ford Plant for their support.

In other words half the people in these four towns whose combined population is about 30,000 are directly benefited by the prosperity of the Ford Canadian Company.

At the same time that they received this increase in wages, the Ford employees were further benefited by a reduction in working hours of from nine to eight per day.

Few firms, excepting those working on government contracts, have found it desirable to add to their number of employees to any great extent since war began. But so resultful has been the Ford Canadian policy of full speed ahead, war or no war, that it has been necessary to take on 900 additional employees since August 1914.

Has the Ford Company as a Canadian Plant with its own army of highly paid workers done "its bit" for Canada outside of boosting her prosperity? Again let us consult statistics.

In contributing to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds, the employees, officers and stockholders gave \$59,304.39 or an average of \$29.60. The factory workers alone gave \$30,410.04 or an average of \$18.71 per man. Office employees gave \$6,168.60; everyone, almost without a single exception gave to the absolute limit. For instance, twenty-two girl office employees, stenographers and file clerks contributed a total of \$77.50 per month for 12 months.

The total contribution from the town of Ford with its 2,200 population was \$76,776.99 or an average of about \$34 per capita which is one of the largest per capita contributions of any city or town in the Dominion.

Ford employees are the highest paid automobile workers in the British Empire. They are paid 3 times as well as the average Canadian workmen—receiving \$1,200 a year as against the average wage of \$435 as given by the last census reports.

The Ford Canadian executives have proved to their own satisfaction—and figures make this proof obvious—that the increased permanency of a man's employment, his increased skill gained through this longer time of service, and other factors, fully counterbalance this increased expenditure in wages.

And so the owner of a Ford car receives a direct benefit from all this since it results in putting into his car a skilled workmanship that is most unusual and that goes far towards making the Ford car the wonderful mechanical production that it is today.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited Ford, Ontario

Ford Runabout	\$480
Ford Touring	530
Ford Coupelet	730
Ford Sedan	890
Ford Town Car	780
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario	



All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

Farmers' Financial Directory



A.D. 1833

Assets over \$2,500,000

Losses Paid, Nearly \$40,000,000

For Safety and Fair Dealings

Consider these points before you take out a hail policy:

FIRST—Consider the Company's financial strength.

British America's assets are over \$2,500,000.00.

SECOND—Its record for fair dealings.

British America Assurance Company during its 83 years of business has paid in losses nearly 40 million dollars.

THIRD—Its promptness in making settlements.

The British America act on adjustments immediately loss is reported, and cash settlements issue from Winnipeg office immediately satisfactory loss adjustment papers are received.

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You expect a fair return for your hard work in the fields. You take precautions to prevent damage by stock and trespassers. You cannot prevent hail-storms, but you can protect yourself against loss by taking out a policy in a strong company like ours.

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Good to Policyholders in 1915

Crown Life payments to policyholders totalled \$120,132.34 in 1915—a year in which we showed many marked gains over previous years.

Crown Life Policies include total and permanent disability benefits; non-forfeiture insurance and other very liberal features.

Let us send you some new Insurance facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

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As Trustees and Administrators of numerous estates we have for quick sale over Half Million Acres of good Farm Lands, improved and unimproved, well located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These properties being assets of estates which must be closed out as speedily as possible offer unusual opportunities for very reasonable purchase on easy terms of good, desirable lands and buildings. Our lists should be in the hands of everyone seeking farm properties. Send for booklet, 'Bargains in Farm Lands,' containing particulars and prices.

The Standard Trusts Company

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20 - CLYDESDALES - 20

I am in a position to offer farmers, breeders and horse associations their choice of the largest and best selection of Clydesdale Stallions to be found in Western Canada today. New importation recently arrived. Ages coming two, coming three and coming six years. Make your selection now. Terms to responsible parties. All business personally conducted. Write or call.

A. L. DOLLAR, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

SENDING MONEY BY MAIL

When a person desires to transmit money to a distance there are several agencies ready to serve him. The simplest and easiest method of sending money thru the mail is to take the required amount in paper money or coin and enclose it in an ordinary letter. This method, however, is exceedingly unsafe, and money is constantly being lost thru its employment. Letters are occasionally lost or delivered at the wrong address thru the carelessness of postal employees or the sender or those who handle them on the way to and from the post office. Cash enclosed in letters is also a great temptation to post office employees, and many letters have had money extracted from them while in the mails. It is therefore undesirable and unwise to mail cash in letters when there are conveniences for transmitting money in much safer ways.

The Postal Service

The agency for the transmission of money which is within reach of the largest number of people is the post office. Practically every post office in Canada sells and cashes postal notes, and the great majority of post offices also issue and cash money orders. Postal notes are issued in eighteen different denominations ranging from twenty cents up to ten dollars, and any desired sum can be transmitted by taking two or more notes and affixing postage stamps for any odd cents. The commission charged by the post office on postal notes is one cent on notes from twenty cents up to forty cents, two cents from fifty cents to \$2.50, three cents from \$3 to \$5, and five cents for \$10. There is in addition, at the present time, a war tax of one cent on every postal note. Postal notes can be cashed at any post office in Canada with a very few exceptions, and are also payable in the United States and Newfoundland. At the present time, however, owing to the high rates of exchange prevailing, no more than five dollars' worth of postal notes for the United States is issued to any individual in any one day.

Ensuring Safety

In order to make sure that a postal note is not cashed by any person but the owner, the sender is required to write the name of the payee, the person to whom it is to be paid, on the face of the note, and the postmaster will not pay the note unless it is receipted by the payee, who must be known to the postmaster or his assistant or identified by some person known at the post office. This makes the cashing of lost or stolen postal notes an exceedingly difficult and dangerous proceeding. The sender of a postal note receives a stub on which all particulars are entered, and if the note is lost and is not cashed he can secure the return of his money. Postal notes are chiefly used for the transmission of small sums, large numbers being issued for a dollar and less, the great advantage being the large number of places where they can be purchased and cashed and the very low rate of commission charged.

P.O. Money Orders

For larger amounts the post office issues money orders which can be obtained and cashed at all offices of any importance, including a large number of rural offices. Money orders can be made out for any amount up to \$100, and the charges are five cents for sums not exceeding \$10, ten cents for sums over \$10 up to \$30, thirty cents from \$30 to \$50, twenty cents from \$50 to \$60 and twenty-five cents from \$60 to \$100. A money order is even safer than a postal note because the name of neither the sender nor the payee appears upon it. These are given on an advice sent by the post office where the order is purchased to that where it is to be paid, and the payee must not only sign the order as a receipt but must inform the postmaster or his assistant whom and where it is from. Remittances can be made by post office money order to practically any part of the globe, and the rates above given apply on all orders for payment in Canada, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Granada, Guam, Hawaii, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, New-

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Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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FARMERS' POLICY

There is none better.

See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
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Specimen Policies

Those contemplating Life Insurance and desiring to see the precise terms of suitable Policies are invited to write to The Great-West Life (stating date of birth), when Specimen Policies, identical with the regular issues, will be mailed.

The wide popularity of the Great-West Policies attests their value. Over \$119,000,000 in force.

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Ask for a vest pocket memo book—free on request

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foundland, Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Tutuila (Samoa), and Virgin Islands.

Higher Rates to States

The United States was formerly on this list, but recently the exchange charged by banks on New York funds has been so high that the rate for money orders payable in the United States has been increased. The rate now charged fluctuates rapidly, and at the time of writing it was double the rate for Canada and the other countries mentioned. For money orders issued by Canadian post offices and payable in the United Kingdom, British possessions and foreign countries other than those mentioned above the charges are always higher, five cents being charged for sums not exceeding \$5, twenty cents for sums over \$5 and up to \$20, fifty cents for sums over \$20 and up to \$50, and one dollar for a \$100 order, with other amounts in proportion. Money orders are made payable in the United Kingdom on a basis of \$4.87 on the pound sterling. A two cent war stamp must be affixed to every money order.

Express and Bank Orders

Express companies, telegraph companies and banks are other important agencies for the transmission of money, and their methods of serving the public in this respect will be dealt with in this column later.



HENRY WALLACE

Late editor of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa, who died in harness on Feb. 22 last, at the ripe age of 80 years. "Uncle" Henry Wallace was one of the outstanding figures in agricultural journalism. He believed in the dignity of agriculture and was an advocate of everything that tended towards the betterment of rural life.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following letter has been received from the Belgian consul, Winnipeg:

Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging yours of the 17th, enclosing Grain Growers' Guide check for \$419.71 for the Belgian Relief fund. Herewith please find enclosed the receipt required, and please accept my most grateful thanks for this further generous contribution.

The last reports from London show that the needs of the Belgian sufferers are increasing, and that unless Canada and America continue to pour food into Belgium, starvation is imminent. Knowing the generosity of the farmers of the West and the kindness your paper has always shown to the Belgian Relief fund, I have no doubt that you will continue to appeal thru your valuable paper on behalf of the poor victims of the war in Belgium.

Yours truly,
A. J. H. DUBUC,
Belgian Consul.

CENTRAL OFFICE AT REGINA

News has just come to hand from J. B. Musselman that the head office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has been changed from Moose Jaw to Regina. All communications to Central Office must be addressed: Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask. Fuller details will appear in the Saskatchewan page next week.

BANK MANAGERS AS INSURANCE AGENTS

If the Grain Growers' Guide report of the recent conference at Winnipeg of farming and business interests be correct, it looks as if some of the insurance companies will soon have to make changes in their local agencies out West. It seems that the farmers complained that local bank managers were very frequently acting as agents for hail insurance, fire insurance, life insurance, and in some cases also were actually securing consignments of grain for members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The banking representatives at the conference stated that it was strictly against the rules of their banks for local bank managers to be engaged in any other line of business except that of banking, and they asked that these cases be reported to them and they would be corrected.—Insurance Chronicle, Montreal.

CANADA'S BEST

Far off in that shell-drenched mire,
With a firm and steady, searching eye,
They hold their lines in heavy fire,
And search where wounded comrades lie.

Grappling with the shell and foe,
In whiz-bangs, bombs of gas and fire;
In fields, in woods, we do not know,
By day and night they do not tire.

When wounded they are always bright,
True to their ally and honored name;
Staying by right in the thick of the fight,
Making its foe go down with shame.
A. M. R.

JAMES TO BECOME DEPUTY MINISTER

Ottawa, March 26.—It is understood that C. C. James, commissioner of agriculture at Ottawa, will be appointed deputy minister of agriculture, in succession to G. F. O'Halloran, who will become the head of the new branch which will be attached to the portfolio of customs. It will be composed of various branches, such as archives and patents, which are now under the administration of the minister of agriculture. The claims of agriculture proper are sufficient to take up the full time of the minister. Mr. James was formerly deputy minister of agriculture in the Ontario government.

The Gibson Plant Protector

Will Save all Your Plants



The cut worm is the gardener's worst enemy. Last year from 20 to 80 per cent. of young plant growth was destroyed by it. Here is a simple and inexpensive invention which positively stops this destructive pest.

The Gibson Plant Protector absolutely protects your plants from cut worms and other ground pests, which are most active immediately after transplanting, while the ground is loose and easy to get into. It saves water as a cupful poured into each paper cylinder is sufficient as all this goes directly to the root of the plant.

The Gibson Plant Protector will bring 99 per cent. of your plants to maturity. It is made in two qualities—No. 1 costs 50c with 25 wrappers, by mail 10c extra. No. 2 costs 60c with 25 wrappers, by mail 15c extra. Additional wrappers 25c per 100, by mail 5c extra. Descriptive literature with testimonials will be mailed free on application.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to the patentees and manufacturers and your order will be mailed the same day it is received.

THE GIBSON PLANT PROTECTOR CO.

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Patented in Canada Feb., 1916 Patented in U.S. Jan., 1916

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in Ontario and Manitoba, inscribed with our Stallion Exchange Bureau and ranging in price from \$250.00 to \$1000.00—All breeds, Canadian and Imported. Full list containing description, age and price sent FREE on request.

If your stallion is for sale, send for special blank form to be filled and returned to us and on receipt we shall be pleased to list him. Our services are entirely free to both sellers and purchasers

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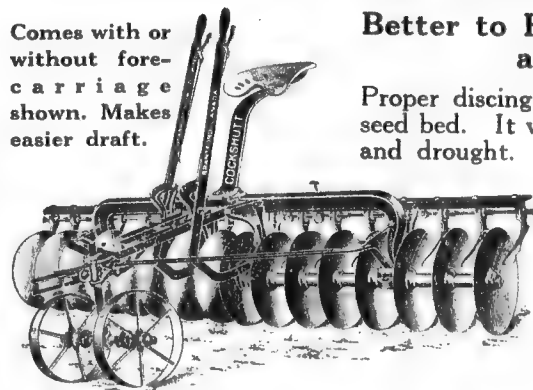
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This Company issues also policies covering loss of Horses and Cattle by death through accident or disease; full particulars on request

A Good Seed Bed Pays Big Dividends

Comes with or without fore-carriage shown. Makes easier draft.

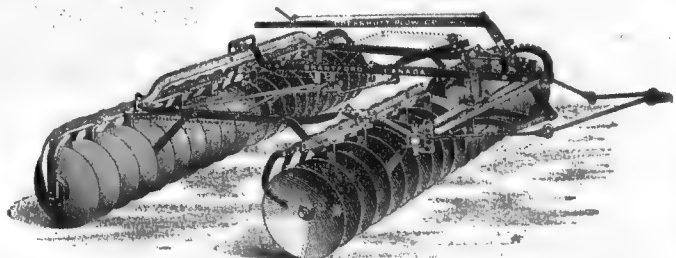


Better to Have a Small Area Properly Worked Than a Big Acreage Poorly Cultivated

Proper discing means a finely pulverized, compact, moisture-holding seed bed. It will be your best friend in the world in the days of heat and drought.

Cockshutt No. 1 Disc Harrow

Its immense strength and special features specially fit it for Western work. The main beam is a T-shaped bar of high carbon steel, enormously strong. The two ends are joined to the middle of the two disc sections, the inner ends of which are again secured by heavy castings to keep every disc at work in the ground. Discs work on SQUARE axles so every one must revolve. Handy, easily worked lever throws scrapers in or out of work, keeping discs always clean. A lifetime of service is apparent in the high quality and splendid materials used in this Cockshutt Disc Harrow.



The Cockshutt Double Disc Harrow Does Double Work

The front disc sections are Out-throwing, the rear sections are In-throwing. The man who wants his discing done quick and right, and has the power, will find this Implement a big saver of time and labor. One discing with it is even better than two with single machines. Riding platform between disc sections. One easily worked lever controls this wonderful master disc-harrow. Immensely strong and durable.

Write today for our new Catalogue giving full particulars and photos of the above and whole Cockshutt line

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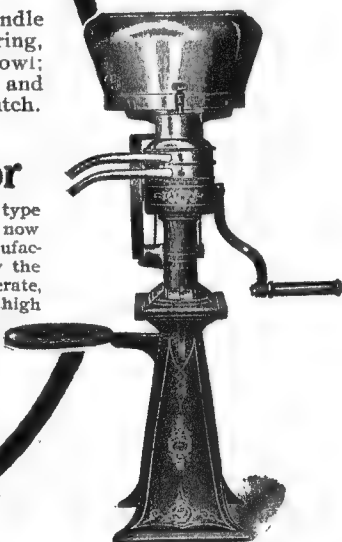
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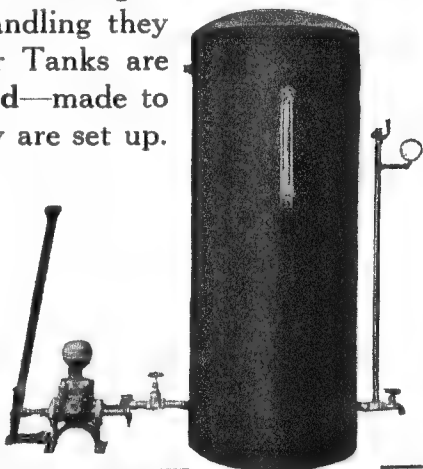
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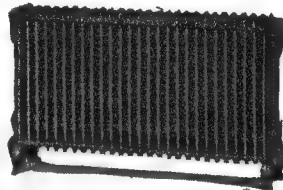
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Heating Farm Homes

Any home can be made comfortable by installing an up-to-date heating system

The question of heating the house is one which is important to the city dweller and country householder alike. For a considerable portion of the year enough heat has to be supplied to keep a comfortable living temperature throughout the whole house. And upon the ease and thoroughness with which the system of heating is installed, depends the general health, comfort and well being of all the dwellers in these prairie provinces. There are various systems in common use for heating houses. While there can be no distinct line or division made between the kind of system best suited to existing conditions, yet in a general way they may be classed as follows. For the small three or four roomed house the stove is the most satisfactory way of furnishing heat. Next in order, for the ordinary sized house, comes the hot air system. Following this and larger again is the house which is suitable for installation of the hot water system, and last in order, scarcely suitable for the majority of prairie farm homes, is the steam heating system.

The requirements of the stove are well known, and the choice is simply a matter of the purchaser satisfying his individual tastes, but at the same time bearing in mind that an article made by a well established, reliable firm, even if it does cost a little more, is more likely to give lasting satisfaction than one which has not been in such general use.

Nowadays the heating of houses and buildings generally has developed into a distinct branch of engineering work. By far the best way for the intending builder to do is to get in touch with one or other of the firms which make heating a specialty, supplying a plan of the structure to be heated, and they will furnish complete working drawings for the proper installation of an efficient heating system, either hot air, hot water or steam.

The hot air system is one which at present finds a great deal of favor in country districts, and on the whole, if properly installed, will give excellent satisfaction.

The location of the furnace will generally be governed by the exposure of the house and the location of the chimney. In all exposed rooms on the windward side of the house the temperature will be lower and the air pressure higher than in other parts of the house. The increase in atmospheric pressure makes it necessary to supply such rooms the hottest air possible. The conducting pipes therefore should be most directly connected with the furnace and with the best run of horizontal pipe. The proper place for the furnace is as near as possible the coldest place of the house. It is a common practice to place registers near the inner corner of the room in order to economize in conducting pipe in horizontal runs. A small amount of economy in first cost is thus secured, but the efficiency of the apparatus is sacrificed. The greatest objection to placing the registers and conducting pipes in the outer walls of buildings is that of loss of heat due to exposure to the outside cold and the resulting loss in circulation.

Any trouble experienced with this system is mainly due first to faulty installation, usually this is lack of sufficient radiation surface to properly heat all the house, and secondly, to faulty design and poor quality of the materials of which the furnace is made. In buying a hot air furnace it is important to get as large a radiation surface as possible in proportion to the size of the grate area. The larger the surface from which heat is given off, the greater the amount of air which will be heated, and on the other hand, the smaller the grate area required to furnish sufficient heat, the less the amount of fuel which will be consumed.

Hot Water System

On account of its high specific heat water at a temperature much below the boiling point furnishes the heat necessary to keep the temperature of a house at the desired degree.

The objection to the use of hot water as a means of heating is that once the heat of the house is much reduced the furnace is a long time raising the temperature to normal. This is due to the fact that the temperature of the water of the entire system must be uniformly raised because of its continuous passage thru the heater. But, on the other hand, this uniformity of temperature prevents sud-

den changes in the heat of the house, the heat will be maintained for a longer period and water heating systems can be so regulated to suit outside temperatures, that the heat of the water will just supply the amount to suit prevailing conditions, hence it lends itself to being worked very economically.

There are several different systems of hot water heating but the one generally installed is the gravity system. According to the general layout of the house the pipes are run in the most economical way, and at the highest point in the system an expansion tank is put in. This tank is fitted with an overflow pipe and a gauge glass. The purpose of the tank is to receive the excess of water due to expansion caused when the temperature is raised from normal to working heat. Since heat is given off by the hot water system by contact with the radiating surface, it is apparent that this surface must be quite large. Sometimes due to a poorly arranged system or a badly built house it is found that the radiators are not sufficiently large to heat the rooms to the desired degree except when the furnace is fired very heavily. It is always poor economy to keep a very hot fire in any kind of a heater because a hot fire sends most of its heat up the chimney. If the radiators could be safely raised in temperature they would of course give out more heat and, as a result the rooms would be more quickly heated and kept at the required temperature with less loss in the furnace. The difficulty in this case lies solely in there being insufficient radiator surface to supply heat as fast as required. This can be remedied by attaching a pressure regulating valve to the end of the riser in the pressure tank. The valve is kept closed by a weight that is intended to hold back a pressure of, say, ten pounds to the square inch. This pressure will require a temperature of about 240 degrees F. this being 28 degrees above boiling point, which is the highest temperature possible with a low pressure system. When the pressure of the water goes over ten pounds the valve is lifted and an amount of water escapes into the tank sufficient to relieve the pressure. Should enough water be forced out of the system to fill the tank to the top of the overflow pipe the overflow water will be discharged thru this pipe into the sink in the basement. When the house has been warmed sufficiently the demand for high radiator temperature is reduced, the furnace drafts are closed, the water in the system cools and as it shrinks the system will not be completely filled. It is then necessary to take back from the tank the water that has been forced out by excess pressure. Here the check valve comes into use. So long as there is pressure in the pipes this valve is held shut and no water can escape, but as the inside pressure is lowered by cooling there will come a point where the water in the tank will flow back thru the valve into the system.

Humidity Important

Radiators are manufactured in all shapes and sizes to suit any condition required. Both cast iron and steel radiators are now on the market.

An important point in any heating system is the maintaining of the proper humidity in the air throughout the house. It should be so arranged that a certain percentage of moisture be kept in the air, and this is provided for in various ways. Hot air furnaces usually have a water pan from which the hot air evaporates sufficient moisture.

With hot water and steam systems usually a shallow pan kept full of water and placed over or alongside of the radiator furnishes the moisture required. It is scarcely necessary to any more than refer to steam heating as a house heating system. In the ordinary run of houses it is scarcely ever installed, but it is the system best suited for the larger buildings, apartment and business blocks and big structures generally.

When considering the purchase of a modern heating system, it is best to get the advice of a good firm which makes a specialty of heating. By supplying rough plans of the house the firm will be able to make an estimate of the cost of a complete system and, if satisfactory, will supply full working drawings for the proper and effective installation of the plant.

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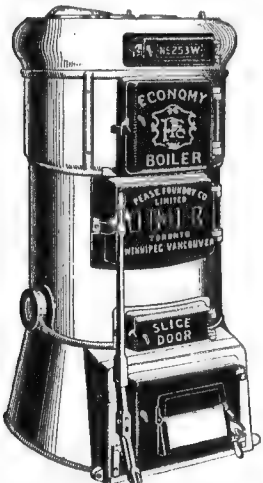
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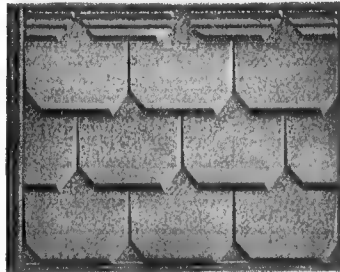
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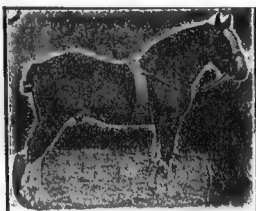
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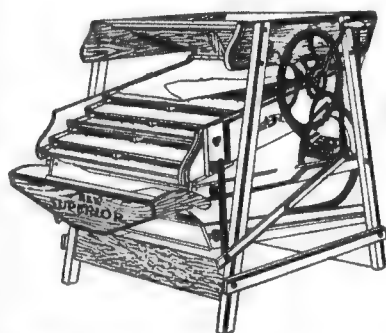
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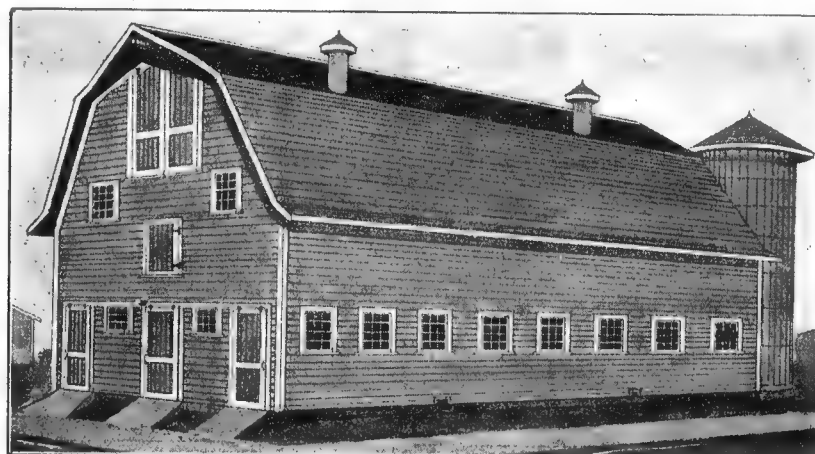
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A Model Dairy Barn

Simple but economical in layout, and planned for the installation of all modern barn equipment

Guide Barn Plan No. 4 is designed to suit the needs of the up-to-date dairyman. It is a 66 by 34 feet dairy barn with silo and milk house attached. The layout provides stabling for 28 head of cows besides a calf pen, bull pen and feed room.

The foundation is concrete, wall extending about one foot above ground level. Floors and mangers thruout are concrete also. The stalls are steel stanchions, making the most sanitary layout besides offering as little obstruction as possible to the thorough lighting of the interior. The question of light, always an important one in all barn construction, is doubly so in a dairy barn. Ample care has been taken of this feature in this barn by providing twenty-two large twelve-light windows, 8 by 10, spaced six feet apart. In the west end too, where the milk house and silo are situated, a large transom is shown over the feed room door, while in the opposite end two windows are provided for between the three sliding doors.

Stable is Lined

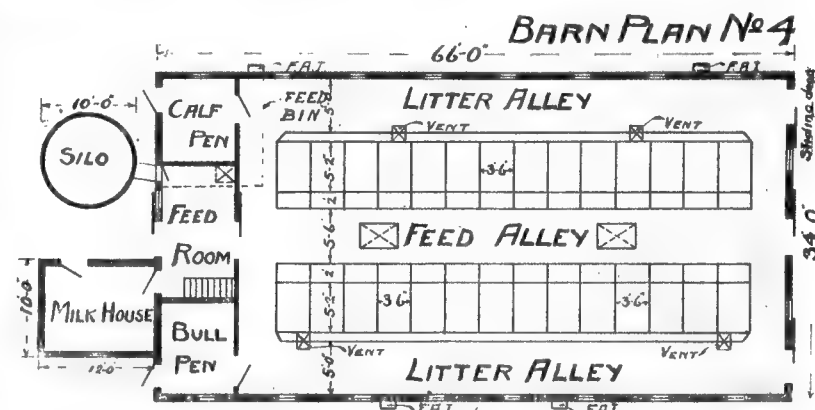
The height of the stable is 9 feet and the estimate calls for an outside wall to the eaves of 14 feet. This can be increased if desired to suit individual re-

quirements, doing away largely with the difficulty often encountered of ventilator shafts becoming clogged up at the bend or elbow. The shafts are equipped with metal cowls.

Built up Feed Chutes

Two large feed chutes are shown in the plan opening into the feed alley. For convenience in throwing down feed when the loft is full these should be built up a few feet, having openings left in the sides every couple of feet, so that hay and straw can be readily thrown down thru without first having to dig down a hole to the feed opening. A feed bin is shown on the loft floor. This can be made of a size to suit the builder. One alteration which might be made with advantage would be to carry the feed room out up to the end cow stalls. This would take away the passage way, but the added space to the feed room would more than make up for this small change.

Some will no doubt object to having the milk house close up to the barn, but it can easily be separated if desired, the only difference being the added cost of one wall in place of the side of the barn as at present planned. The hay doors should be hung on a track and provided with balance weights.



quirements. Walls are sheathed with re-sawn lumber and siding up to the top of stable joists, with siding above up to the eaves. The stable is lined with shiplap.

Specifications call for the loft floor being tongued and grooved flooring, but paper and another ply of wood on the floor would eliminate dust falling into the stable below. To reduce the cost of this extra ply of flooring, two ply of common lumber and paper can be used.

The Rutherford ventilation system is installed, the outlet shafts being so placed that any drip will fall directly into the gutter, rather than on the cows' backs. These flues are built straight up, which is a distinct advantage under western

A small door at the end of the barn is shown which will be handy to use when an odd load of sheaves or hay has to be unloaded, and doors can be made in the sides of the barn to put in the blower from the threshing machine when straw is to be put in the loft.

The silo as planned is 28 feet high, stave construction with a concrete base.

Plenty of space has been provided in the layout for litter or feed carriers to be installed, and a track with slings or hay fork in the loft is a necessity.

The cost of this barn, exclusive of the extra fittings just mentioned will be around \$2,000.

COST OF WORKING DRAWINGS

For any who desire to build this kind of barn complete working drawings have been prepared by a competent architect. These consist of ground plan, side and end elevation and section showing framing. The complete bill of materials supplied with the working drawings estimates studding at the standard 24 inches on centres. This complete set of plans, from which any experienced carpenter can erect a barn exactly as described, can be obtained for \$1.50. Address all orders to Farm Buildings Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



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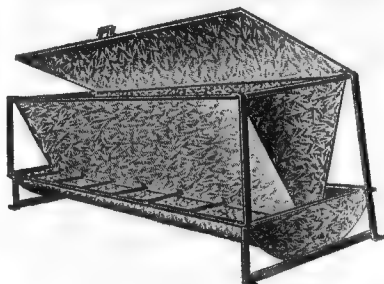


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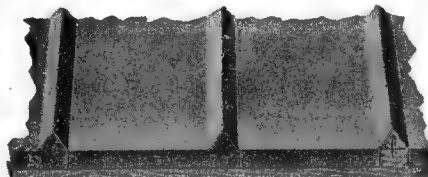
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winning stock. Ideal Poultry Yards, 215
Ave. F., South Saskatoon, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON
Cockerels, all young birds of best stock, \$2.00
each. Apply John Knott, Bredenbury, Sask. 14-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE.
\$2.00 each. Mrs. J. R. Scharf, Box 30, Hartney,
Man. 14-2

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS
for sale at \$1.50 each. John J. Mustard, Find-
later, Sask. 14-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS.
\$5.00; hens, \$3.00, choice. Mrs. Norman
Brown, Nanton, Alta. 14-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—GOOD UTI-
lity birds, for \$2.00 each while they last. J. C.
McDermot, Hazelridge, Man. 14-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-
els (Regal Strain), Rose Comb Rhode Island
Red Cockerels and Pullets. Wm. S. Muir,
Saltcoats, Sask. 14-4

WANTED—FOUR BARRED ROCK COCKER-
els and one Mammouth Bronze Tom Turkey of
pure breeding. Mrs. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans,
Sask. 14-4

EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—EX-
hibition pen imported Dorcas males, \$7.50 per
24. Bred-to-Lay Ontario 216-231 egg bred
males, Guild strain, \$6.00 per 24. Utility pens,
high egg producers, \$3.00 per 24. Express
prepaid. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 14-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, LAYING
strain, males trap-nated stock. Fifteen eggs,
\$1.50; fifty, \$4.00; hundred, \$7.00. Buff
Orpingtons same prices. E. W. Anderson,
Fleming, Sask. 14-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS—SETTING \$2.00; FROM
hardy farm bred birds. W. Hurst, Delisle,
Sask. 12-4

BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B" BARRED
Plymouth Rock Eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper,
Treesbank, Man. Mating list free. 12-9

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—BABY
chicks, \$25 cents each; eggs \$1.50 per 15. Circular
free. A. M. Tamblin, Corretta Dell, Sask. 12-3

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(Rose Comb) of the better class. Eggs for
setting from exhibition stock and a heavy laying
strain, \$3.50 for 15 by express, charges paid.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-
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\$4.00 per 45, \$7.00 per 100. Fertility guaran-
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and Single Comb, \$1.50. Eggs \$1.50 per set-
ting (15). John C. Rose, Manson, Man. 13-2

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Laahburn, Sask. 13-2

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
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setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 13-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PURE
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\$3.75 for 50. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim,
Sask. 13-4

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Canora, Sask. 13-2

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for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Fertility guar-
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BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE FROM
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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SETTING.
15 guaranteed eggs from pure bred stock, \$1.50.
Reighton Poultry Farm, Box 118, Neudorf,
Sask. 13-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS.
R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 13-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, HEAVY
laying strain, \$2.50, 15; \$4.00, 30. R. A.
Alexander, Haultain, Sask. 14-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PURE BRED,
good layers, prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.
Imported Mammouth Bronze turkeys, eggs 35
cents each. Pure Indian Runner duck eggs
\$2.00 per setting. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy,
Sask. 14-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
for sale, Utility \$1.50 setting, Exhibition \$3.00.
Bean strain winner Rochester and Brandon.
R. E. Barber, Macdonald, Man. 14-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES—HEADED BY FIRST
prize cockerel at Belleville and Collingwood.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs, also prize winners.
Eggs \$2.00 fifteen. Peerless Poultry Yards,
Neudorf, Sask. 14-4

EGGS FROM TOM BARROW'S 200 EGG
strain of S. C. White Leghorns; mine are A1
stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. S. A. Aiken-
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PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—TRAP
nested and bred in line for 15 years. Eggs
\$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction guar-
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DUCKS—THOROUGHBRED ROUEN DUCK
eggs for sale, \$1.50 per ten eggs. Reinhard
Steger, Chellwood, Sask. 14-2

REGAL STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
15 for \$2.00, 30 for \$3.75, 100 for \$10.00. Order
early. Eggs should travel express. A. W.
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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,
\$1.50 per 15. John Adamson, Hazel Dell,
via Invermay, Sask. 14-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00
per 15 and \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. L. W. Draper,
Moosomin, Saskatchewan. 14-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM CHOICE
flock of R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Farm
reared, free range and healthy stock, at \$1.50
per 15 or \$7.00 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Cross-
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WINTER LAYING STRAIN OF PURE BRED
Barred Rock eggs at \$2.00 per 15. Melvin
Hougen, Maidstone, Sask. 14-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOOD
laying strain, \$2.50 per dozen. Express prepaid.
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ter laying Barred Rocks—White Leghorns, \$1.50
setting. Hatch guaranteed. Oliver Young,
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Sixteen varieties pure bred poultry. Breeding
stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Write which
breed you are interested in. Mapleton Poultry
Farm, Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba. 14-2

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Thompson's strain, \$2.50, from good utility
flock \$1.50 for 15. Bronze turkey eggs, from
large hens (Bell's strain), mated with a 33 lb.
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IMPROVED FARMS TO SUIT ALL NEEDS
in one of the best wheat-growing districts in
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Sask. 11-5

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Columbia and townsites properties in Western
Canada for improved or wild land in Manitoba
or Saskatchewan. What have you to offer.
International Securities Co. Ltd., 845 Somerset
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FARM LANDS FOR SALE, EASY TERMS—
Buchanan, N.W. 34-29-8-W2, 160 acres, \$1800;
Buchanan, S.E. 22-30-6-W2, 160 acres, \$1600;
Buchanan, S.E. 36-31-6-W2, 160 acres, \$1800;
Veregin, S. 1/2 16-31-1-W2, 175 acres, \$2600;
Shebo, N.W. 1/2 and N. 1/2 of S.W. 1/4 36-31-10-W2,
185 acres, \$1600; Foam Lake, S.E. 6-29-11-W2,
160 acres, \$1400; Yorkton, N.W. 36-26-8-W2,
160 acres, \$1600; Jassmin, N.E. 6-27-11-W2,
160 acres, \$1800; Roblin, N.E. 14-27-29-W1,
160 acres, \$1200; Raymore, S.W. 22-27-19-W2,
160 acres, \$2500. For further particulars write
Box 450, Yorkton, Saskatchewan. 12-8

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school, 75 acres broken, 25 summerfallowed;
buildings, excellent well. 1600 dollars. Robert
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five miles from Loyal, Alberta, on the Vermilion
River. Good land, fifty acres broken, new
two-story house, stable accommodation for
eight horses and other buildings. This is first
class soil and was all in crop last year, mostly
in peas and potatoes; now in good shape for
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located for ranging, has plenty of the very best
water and is located near Pleasant Valley Hills,
which will afford range accommodation for
many years. Price \$3000; half cash, balance
on mortgage; good terms. For further par-
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HALF SECTION FIRST CLASS LAND, RICH
black soil, nine miles from city of Edmonton;
250 acres broken. First breaking done four
years ago, part seeded to Timothy, all had grain
crop last year. We reserve twenty acres as our
nursery; will sell balance, three hundred acres
at \$50.00 per acre. This is an excellent oppor-
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has produced a good crop every year. Good
buildings and good water. For further par-
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FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, CLEAR TITLE,
three miles from town and one mile from school.
All under cultivation, 70 acres summerfallowed
and 30 acres pasture. Good water and good
buildings. For price write to owner, J. M. Mylde-
mans, Zealandia, Sask. 13-2

FOR QUICK SALE—HALF SECTION LAND.
Owner enlisting. Write Lock Box A, Mannville,
Alta. 14-2

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION OF GOOD
wheat land, one mile from Radville, Sask.
Will trade for horses or cattle. Apply Box 38,
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WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD
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R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn. 14-2

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SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT IN CARLOAD LOTS
to farmers' associations at lowest wholesale
prices direct from factories. Write us for prices.
Also fence wire. McCollum Lumber & Supply
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Coal Company, Limited. 38-1

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Fur and hide dressers, makers of coats and robes.
Hides bought. 11-4

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shipment. North West Coal Co., Box 1765,
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your furs until the market is weak, sell now and
get big prices. Will pay for No. 1 wolf average
from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Ship express to W. C.
Davis, Raw Furs, Springdale, Sask. 12-4

RELIABLE INCUBATORS AT \$9.00 EACH.
Write at once. The Raymond Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
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WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL
to take half interest in flour and feed mill; capacity
thirty barrels per day; profits from twenty-five
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FARMERS—NEW INVENTION, DISC SHARP-
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Hundreds sold in few months. Local agents
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money back. Write for free catalogue, self
measurement form and patterns. Address
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Guide. 14-4

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-
rooms for us at their own homes. From \$15
per week upwards can be made by using small
waste space in cellars, sheds, yards or gardens.
We furnish full instructions. Illustrated booklet
sent free on request. Address Montreal Supply
Co., Montreal, Can. 14-8

What about Fence Posts?

In next week's issue of The Guide considerable attention is being paid to the work that Grain Growers' Associations and co-operative societies are doing in buying supplies. Among the standard supplies that most Associations purchase we notice that fence posts appear almost every time.

An Opportunity

Anyone having fence posts for sale will find this trade particularly desirable. It is a cash business and comes in good quantities—usually in car lots.

The Guide Offers the Means

The Farmers' Market Place in The Guide offers a direct way of getting after this business. On this page is a special department devoted to Lumber, Fence Posts, etc. Anyone desiring to find out who has these articles for sale finds here a ready reference.

Do not forget also that The Guide can offer you good service for anything else you may have to sell. The departments for Seed Grain, Potatoes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Farm Lands, Farm Machinery, etc., all offer opportunities. The Guide has "proved up" on every one of them.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

This Man Got His!

I am now filled up with orders from my previous ad. to keep me going for some time. I may, however, send you another remittance in about a month's time and again advertise.

A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C., March 17, 1916.

HIS AD. COST 60 CENTS PER WEEK

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—BEST QUAL-
ity; lowest prices. Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, well ripened, government tested, \$10.50 per 100 lbs. sacked, less than 100 lbs. 25 cents extra. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-12

CLEAN SEEDS—BIG, STRONG, PEDIGREED farm seeds with money back guarantee. Specially grown, guaranteed vegetable seed at half usual prices. Illustrated catalog free. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 1-14

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GOOD CLEAN SIX-ROWED BARLEY FOR sale, germinates 99 per cent., 85 cents bushel, sacks free. Philip L. Rogers, Milk River, Alta. 9-6

VICTORY OATS—PURE VARIETY, RECLEANED, free from noxious weeds, 65 cents per bushel, 25 bushels or over 60 cents, sacks included. J. S. Aitken, Cheviot, Sask. 9-6

RECLEANED WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, sacked, free from ergot, 7½ cents per lb. F. J. Souly, Cut Knife, Sask. 9-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, 8 cents per lb., bags extra. Alex. Murray, Jr., Graysville, Manitoba. 10-5

QUALITY SEEDS—WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, rye, corn, Timothy, Brome, western rye, rape, alfalfa, hardy lawn grass; carlots a specialty. Cypress Incubators and Brooders. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina. 10-7

PURE TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—2 TONS machine threshed, 94 sacked; 3 tons flail threshed No. 1, first prize everywhere, 11c sacked. W. J. Baycroft, Innisfail. 11-5

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ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM AND BALTIC, THE hardest strains. For prices, etc., apply to Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., Suffield, Alta. 11-11

SWEDISH SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, ABUNDANT yielder, beautiful sample. Apply Post Office Box 2055, Winnipeg. 11-7

NO. 1 BANNER OATS, 60 CENTS, ALSO SMALL quantity Emmer, \$1.00; Garton No. 68 barley, 80 cents, grown from seed which took silver medals at International Dry Farming Congress. Free from noxious weeds, germination guaranteed. Sample and full particulars on application. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, \$1.50. The Bryant Co., Brooks, Alta. 12-4

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3000 BUSHELS CLEAN MARQUIS WHEAT for sale at \$1.30 per bushel, bags extra. Apply Wetherston & Sons, Melville, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED AT \$10.00 PER owt., sacks included, f.o.b. Hitchcock, Sask. This seed is grown from the seed known as Lion Brand in the Steele, Briggs Seed Co.'s catalog. Hitchcock Mercantile Co., Hitchcock, Sask. 12-3

RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT DOLLARS PER hundred, sacked. Harry Dué, Dundurn, Sask. 13-3

BROME GRASS—GOOD CLEAN SEED, 10 cents per lb. R. Greenley, Coulterville, Man. 13-3

FLAX—STRICTLY A1, 500 BUSHELS NO. 52 Wilt Resistant, \$3.00, sacked. Also male bronze turkeys, \$5.00. Send cash to Northern Crown Bank, with instructions to pay when I deliver shipping receipt to bank. Flax samples furnished. J. A. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 13-2

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ORAN DECKER 6 ROWED GOOD CLEAN barley, price 90 cents. Formerly imported this seed from the Experimental Farm, Wisconsin. Good yielder and stands up equal to wheat. A. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 13-2

FALL RYE FOR SALE—FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, one dollar per bushel, sacked. Arthur LePatourel, Cayley, Alberta. 13-3

IMPROVED BANNER OATS FOR SALE, RE- cleaned, gave 99% germination test. Price 75 cents bushel f.o.b. Sacks free. W. B. Cruickshank, Rockham, Sask. 13-3

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S SIBERIAN COS- sack and Chernov, hay varieties. Pure Grimms, also pure white sweet clover seed. For particulars write R. McLaren, Maymount, Sask. 14-3

FALL RYE, WESTERN GROWN, FOR SALE, \$1.00 bushel. G. Buckle, Gledhow, Sask. 14-3

GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE—FREE FROM foul seeds, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Melvin Houghen, Maidstone, Sask. 14-2

CLEAN SWEDISH SELECT BARLEY (2 rows), grew 60 bushels per acre 1915 (weighs 54 pounds). Guaranteed out and stacked before frost; grown Red River Valley. Price \$1.00 f.o.b. Otterbourne; bags to be furnished. An extra choice heavy yielding variety, grows wide blade, shades land and smother weeds. Write us for sample. Blackburn & Mills, 535 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 14-3

FOR SALE—SENSATION OATS, GERMINA- tion, government test 98% in 6 days, 65 cents per bushel; quantities 25 bushels or more, 60 cents. Apply H. Loucks, Invermay, Sask., Box 20. 14-3

PREMOST FLAX SEED FOR SALE AT \$2.75 per bushel, sacks included; also 80 bushels Prelude wheat. Harry Conn, Kylemore, Sask. 14-3

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—WEEDS PULLED out of growing crop. Plump and clean. Price 10 cents per lb., sacked. J. P. Leslie, Box 507, Elkhorn, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE—BEARDLESS, HULLESS BARLEY, \$1.00 per 48 lbs., bags extra. Best feed grain when mixed with oats. Excellent land cleaner. L. Merret, Box 32, Stoughton, Sask. 14-2

IMPROVED BANNER OATS—GROWN UNDER rules of Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Germination test, Calgary, 96 and 100; Ottawa, 99. Absolutely pure. 75 cents per bushel in sacks, Pambrum. The flax with a pedigree; won 1st Spokane, 1st Dry Farming Class, 2nd Irrigated or Non-Irrigated Denver, 1st Regina, 1st Swift Current, 2nd Vanguard, 3rd Saskatoon. Price \$3.00 per bushel. Wm. S. Simpson, Larchmount Farm, Pambrum, Sask. 14-2

SEED OATS FOR SALE—3 CARS OF ABUND- ant oats, free from noxious weeds, cleaned once and government test 90, 6 days; 94, 14 days, 50 cents on board, Kylemore, Sask. Also 1 car, about 1,600 bushels of Sager or Victory oats; germination 95, 6 days; 100, 14 days, 55 cents on board of cars at Kylemore, Sask. Write for samples or come and inspect it. All has graded 2 C.W. at Fort William. Address, Chas. Peterson, Box 187, Wadena, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—SPELTZ (RECLEANED), 80 CENTS per bushel, bagged; 75 cents 50 bushel lots, f.o.b. Traynor. Apply J. J. Whiting, Wolfe, Sask. 14-6

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POTATOES—TABLE TALK, FROM LEDUC prize seed, and famous Prairie Flower. Enormous yielders. Purest strain. 1 dollar bushel, sacked. Robert Young, Millet, Alberta. 12-3

SEED POTATOES—B.C. QUALITY, CAN BE raised on the prairies, price reasonable. Write for particulars. Seed garden peas, "American Wonder" and "Notts Excelsior," 5 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid. Italian bees, strong colonies, \$10.00. Bailey & Son, Wetaakiwin, Alta. 13-4

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—"WEE ME- Gregors." Absolutely pure stock, \$1.00 bushel, bags extra. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man. 14-7

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FULL LINE OF FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRIES, strawberries, currants, ornamentals. Send for catalog. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 13-11

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LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FENCE POSTS. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 com., \$21.00; good No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$18.00; XXX shingles, \$3.00. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Paints and other materials. Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 10-11

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WHEN READY TO BUY CEDAR FENCE POSTS or lumber in carload lots, it will pay you always to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 10-11

FOR SALE—WOOD, GOOD, SOUND, DRY, round wood in 16 ft. lengths in Jack Pine, Tamarac and Poplar, at \$2.75 per cord f.o.b. care Edmonton. We have low freight rates on wood to prairie points in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Send us your orders. Enterprise Lumber Co., 215 Alexandra Block, Edmonton, Alberta. 10-11

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ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 14-3

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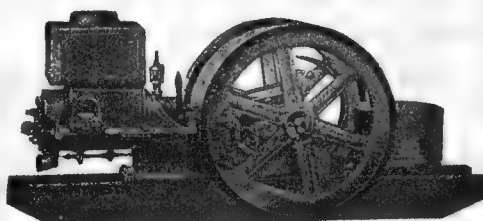
SEEDS

It Costs But VERY LITTLE To Operate

The "WATERLOO BOY"

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SASKATOON WINTER FAIR

Owing to the enterprise and enthusiasm of the management of holding an Inter-Provincial Fair at Saskatoon, March 21-23, the experiment of holding two winter fairs in the province was successful this year.

Exhibitors were present from Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario. At a banquet to the exhibitors presided over by the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, representatives of these provinces conveyed the good wishes of the agriculturists in the sister provinces. The president and Manager Elderkin of the Regina Fair were also present to endorse the inauguration.

The fair was held in the Mammoth Curling Rink, right in the heart of the city. The centre of the building was occupied by the arena, while stalls for the exhibits were arranged along the sides. Entries came in better than was expected, and after all the stabling accommodation in the main building had been occupied, some of the exhibits were housed in nearby barns. Everything possible was done for the convenience of exhibitors and the comfort of the stock, and Manager Fisher and the Committee of Management have secured a measure of the confidence of exhibitors that augurs well for the future of the show.

Educational Features

A number of new features were added which made the exhibition more than ordinarily interesting and instructive to those visiting the show. Illustrated lectures on livestock were given by the experts who acted as judges, and by members of the Faculty of the College of Agriculture, of the University. The University also staged some very striking exhibits of first crosses in sheep, showing the remarkable results to be obtained from the use of pure bred sires on range ewes. Each evening there was a parade of livestock.

In all sections of the show there was a large duplication of Regina exhibits of the previous week, with some new competition, however these with the different opinions of different judges provided room for speculation among the exhibitors. In the main, the placings of the judges followed pretty closely on those of Regina, tho with some outstanding exceptions. Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., placed the awards on Clydesdales and beef cattle; Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, on Percherons, Belgians and other horse classes; and G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, in the sheep and swine classes.

Tail-Enders Absent

As at Regina, the largest entry and keenest competition was in the horse section which was easily the leading feature of the show. The main classes were all well filled, and "tail-enders" were noticeably absent.

Eighteen stallions, any one of which would be a valuable acquisition in a farming community, lined up in the aged Clydesdale class. Again "The Bruce," owned by R. H. Taber, Condie, carried off the palm, tho he was closely followed by O. J. White's "Belle Isle," which was also second at Regina. J. M. Douglas and Son's "Baron of Dowhill," fourth at Regina, was placed third, with L. Kennedy's "Clocklight" fourth and F. J. Hassard's "Valarez" fifth. Hugh Gilmore's "King's Best," which got third place at Regina, was sixth here.

F. J. Hassard carried off the red ribbon in the three year old class with a handsome bay colt, "Royal Shapely 2nd." This colt is well proportioned and stylish, and handles himself well in action; he is a real quality horse. "Northern Light," owned by L. Kennedy, third at Regina, came second here with another good colt of Hassard's, "Count Favorite" third. Several other good colts were shown. R. H. Taber's "Baron Kitchener of Hillcrest," again carried off the first award in the two year old class, with Andrew Gemmell's "Balmedie Count" second and J. M. Douglas and Son's "Buclivie's Stamp" third. Both the latter horses got better placings than at Regina. In the yearling class the first two were placed the same as at Regina, Taber's "Colonel of Hillcrest" and Andrew Gemmell's "Balmedie Eugenist," with David Caswell's "Charming Pagett" third.

"The Bruce" took the Hon. W. C. Sutherland's special for the best Clydesdale of any age or sex, championship and grand championship of the breed. "Baron Kitchener of Hillcrest" was Canadian bred champion.

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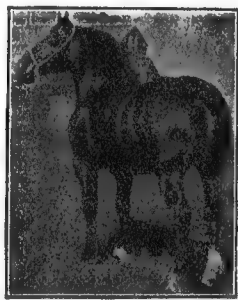
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championship went to R. W. Caswell's high priced mare "Amy of Darley." She is a beautifully proportioned mare, showing great quality. She lacks in size as compared with the second mare in the aged class, O. J. White's "Fanny Baron," but is a better mover. "Fanny Baron" got the Canadian bred female championship.

Other placings in the aged class were in this order:—O. J. White's "Miss Ballantyne," J. M. Douglas and Son's "Nellie Darling," and W. C. Sutherland's "Ruby." In the three year old filly class Joseph Haggerty's "Rosie B," was again first, with his "Sylvan C" second and Norman A. Weir's "Victoria of Kilallan" third. Joseph Haggerty took the premier two year old filly award with "Lady Sylvan Queen," O. J. White's "Miss Notice" coming second. R. H. Taber's "Marchioness of Hillcrest" was first in the yearling filly class over J. M. Douglas and Son's "Lady Qu'Appelle." Norman A. Weir had the third filly, "Rose of Kilallan" in a class of seven good youngsters.

Percherons and Belgians

There was a fine class of aged Percherons in which the first award went to a big nine year old grey, "Rockulanum," belonging to F. J. Hassard. He is a horse of good quality, as shown in the dense bone and good feet, and could carry considerably more flesh without being over fitted. A useful grey owned by N. Vermilyea, Belleville, Ont., was second, while B. H. Moore, Rouleau, had the next four. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, showed the first prize two year old, a good chunky black, and also the third, while B. H. Moore came in between.

Judge Galbraith reversed a number of the placings of Judge Lowes at Regina in the Belgian classes. Gustaf Nachtegale's "Elegant de Nil," first at Regina, came only fifth here, while George Rupp's "Cesar de Naz," which came second to him at Regina was first in the aged class and champion of the breed here. Rupp's horse has much more substance than the Regina winner and is altogether a showier horse. C. S. Morton was second with "Aubin," and Nachtegale's "Black de Bruges" third. The reversal was in favor of Nachtegale's horse in the two year old class, with "Rigolo of Battleford," put up over Rupp's "Jocodo." G. S. Morton had the first prize Belgian yearling. J. W. Week's "Jeanie de Eighem" was first in the mare class, with Rupp's "Miss Stella" second and Nachtegale's "Blanche" third. F. J. Hassard showed "Gillibrand Swell" and "Horace," which took first and second awards on Shires.

High Class Lambs

Probably the outstanding feature in the sheep exhibition was the high class lambs produced from range ewes and sired by pure bred rams. These strikingly illustrated the possibilities of sheep growing in this country, the first cross from the use of the pure bred sire on the common flock showing remarkable improvement in both quality and size. A special prize donated by the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association for the best five lambs went to E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake. He also carried off a cup for the best sheep, ewe or wether, any age or breed. Baynton won the championship of the long woolled breeds. P. Leech, Baring, got the championship in the grade or cross classes, and first for the best pen of three ewes or wethers. Max Schnitter, Saskatoon, carried off the best awards in the pure bred medium or short woolled breeds.

Swine Classes

Tho the entry in the swine classes was not heavy, the exhibits were of good quality. A. B. Potter, Langbank, took the premier award for the best pen of bacon hogs, Joe Barnett, Moose Jaw, second and W. C. Sutherland third. The first two pens were Yorkshires. The special given by the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association for the best pure bred sow or boar, any age or breed, bred in the West was won by John A. Davidson, Watrous. C. F. Colburn, of Gull Lake, won in the butcher classes. Phillip Leech won in the Yorkshire breeders' class and Davidson in the Berkshires.

Only a few cattle were shown. Holtby J. Moffat's Hereford again carried off the beef championship as well as first in the boy's class.

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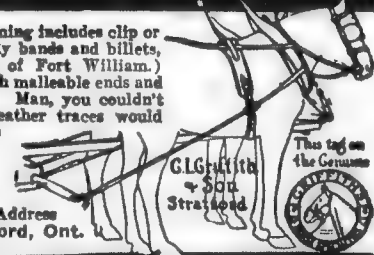
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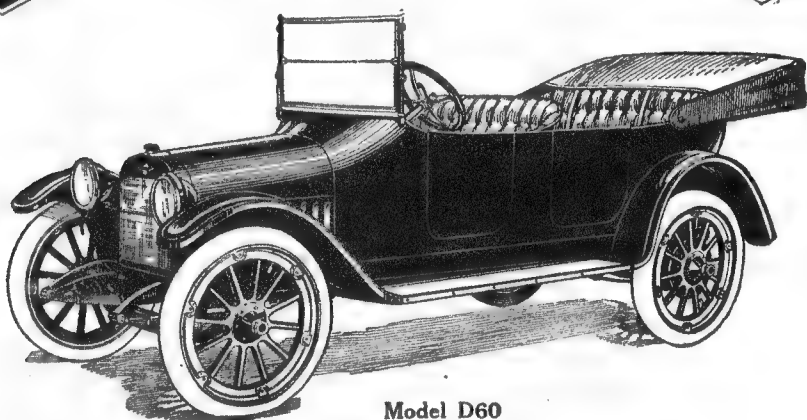
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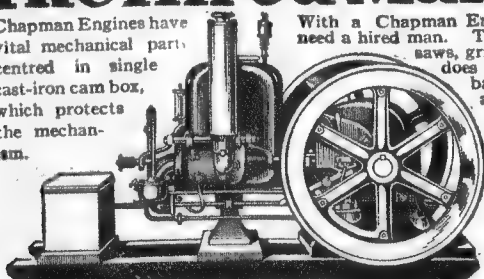


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The Farmer and the Merchant

Continued from Page 9

the mail order houses were delivering it to the farmers, but if the local dealers on this account had refused to handle it, what kind of a position would a lot of the farmers have been in. During the middle of harvest last season many farmers who had turned down the local merchants and ordered their twine from mail order houses were compelled to fall back on their local men when their orders were returned unfilled.

Opposes Mail Order Tax

Reverting to the question of the taxation of mail order houses, in spite of the sentiments expressed I am not at all in favor of such a course. I believe there should be no artificial restrictions on trade and I do not want my business bolstered up by any such provincial tariffs. I contend that the real grafter in this game is the wholesaler, altho the farmer does not seem to realize it and I prophesy that eventually the local merchants will buy co-operatively and practically if not entirely eliminate this parasite on business. This year's crop has done a lot to force business to a sounder and better basis and I believe that trade evolution will eradicate the wholesaler and leave the retailer still able to conduct business.

RETAILER.

North-eastern Saskatchewan.

MERCHANTS SHOULD BUY CO-OPERATIVELY

Good Mixed Farming District—Foreign and English Trade—Farm Produce Service Bad—Local Credit Necessary—Merchants Should Buy Co-operatively From Manufacturers For Cash.

Our community is fairly well settled up. There are no vacant homestead lands and a considerable number of the homesteaders have added to their holdings by the purchase of company lands.

The general condition has improved considerably, owing to the fact of a good harvest, and present prevailing prices of grain, enabling many to liquidate their liabilities, thus placing them on a better footing for future operations.

This is essentially a mixed farming country. Most of the settlers are going in more extensively for stock raising and large quantities of cream were shipped from this point last year. This locality has been settled up about 10 years. The present population of village is about 150. The area from which trade is drawn extends about 15 miles north, 15 miles south, 5 miles east and 5 miles west.

The number of farmers in our municipality of nine townships is above 350. The general financial condition might be described as being fair.

Services Rendered

The service rendered by the storekeepers is fairly good. Those operating at the present time have been successful. The stores are kept clean and tidy. The proprietors are courteous and obliging and good stocks are kept by each. There are two general stores and one hardware store. The postmaster handles stationery, fancy goods, patent medicines, etc. There is also a butcher shop.

As there are two general stores I will call them No. 1 and No. 2. Store No. 1 does the larger business, catering more especially for the foreign element, viz., Galicians. Store No. 2 caters for the English-speaking population.

As there is only one hardware store there is no alternative but to patronize it if you want anything in the hardware line.

The prices charged by stores No. 1 and 2 are generally the same, but at times vary, as a whole I do not consider the prices charged satisfactory. For some articles the price charged is reasonable, while on others it is far in excess of their value. There is no difference between cash and credit prices, the hardware store alone giving 10 per cent. discount for cash. There is no rest room at present in any of them.

There is room here for an enterprising merchant to render a greater

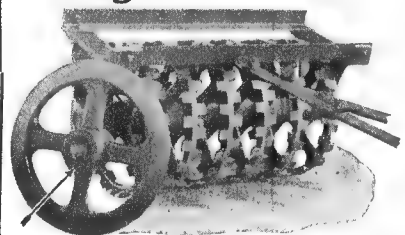
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Will stand more 'root, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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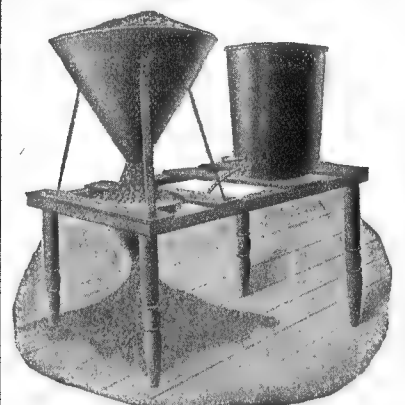
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Note grease chamber in cut above. This is packed with grease at our factory and will not need any further attention for at least twelve months. Keeps the dirt and rust out. Makes the packer always run easy. Simplest and best packer on the market. Made in Winnipeg. Weighs 200 lbs. Supplied with either surface or sub-surface wheels.

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547 BOWMAN AVE., WINNIPEG

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144s Seed Grain Pickler absolutely kills smut. It is a one-man machine and handles grain up to 123 bushels per hour. Every kernel treated. Progressive farmers everywhere are asking for them. Thousands in use.

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.



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London Concrete Machinery Co. Dept. X, London, Ontario. World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

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At Home-Made Gate Prices

Send for our latest catalog—pick out the gates you want

TRY THEM FREE 30 Days

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Last Three Times As Long as iron, gas pipe, and wire gates, and costs even less than home made all-wood gates. They can't sag, drag, warp or twist. Made with 6 inch boards, double bolted between 8 angle steel uprights. No wood joints to collect moisture and rot. No nails to gather rust or pull out.

Guaranteed Five Years

We'll furnish you complete gates ready to hang or just the Gate Steels, hinges, bolts, etc.—everything but the boards. You can put up your own Can't-Sag Gates if you wish and save money. Postal brings free catalog. Write for it today.

RAEFORD-WRIGHT COMPANY, Ltd., Winnipeg, Can.

"Can't-Sag" Gates

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

service to his customers in the shipping of eggs and butter. At present everybody's eggs and butter are taken at the lowest quoted market price at Winnipeg, irrespective of quality of butter or freshness of eggs. To carry out my suggestion the farmer, of course, must do his bit, i.e., make first class butter and guarantee his eggs, putting them up in some distinctive manner.

The merchant should have special days for receiving them, so as to be sure of getting enough to make up a shipment. He could then ship what he knew to be good both in quality and freshness and so obtain for his customers the price which the butter and eggs were really worth.

That the local store is a convenience and does render a service is obvious, from the fact that, especially in newly settled communities, settlers do not get a quick enough return to enable them to pay cash.

Assuming that the local store is a necessity, the merchant can adjust his business to fit new conditions by:

1.—Forming a wholesale co-operative organization and buying direct from the manufacturer, thus eliminating the wholesale sundry house or distributing agent who comes between the retailer and the manufacturer, i.e., the middle man.

2.—By giving a discount to all who pay cash.

3.—By himself purchasing for cash. If the local storekeepers would organize they could buy direct from the manufacturers and in many lines manufacture themselves, by which means they could compete with the mail order houses and thus secure much of the trade that is now lost to them.

Personally, I am in favor of the farmers owning and operating a co-operative store. In starting up such a store consider it would only be fair to consult the present storekeeper and let him know what is contemplated and give him the chance of selling his store and becoming manager of same for the co-operative society.

Farmer Owes No Debt To Retailer

Much has been said and many reasons advanced why the farmer should support the retail merchant. I would ask who made it possible for the merchant to come? Was it not the farmer who was the pioneer? I have yet to learn that the retail trader is a philanthropist and that he came and invested his money for the benefit of the community. No, he came because there was a chance to make money.

Then again, if the retail trader is a business man, he buys his goods in the best market he can find. Can you tell me why the farmer should not do likewise?

The retail dealer gives credit and doing so, is quite entitled to interest on his capital—but, having been charged interest on goods purchased on credit the purchaser is not under any obligation, as he pays for the accommodation. I know this is a sore point with the retailer, to see his customers taking home parcels from the mail order houses, but if the merchant is justified in buying in the best market he can find, I fail to see why a farmer should pay \$1.25 for a pair of overalls when he can get them post paid for one dollar.

MIXED FARMER, G.T.P. Eastern Saskatchewan.

DRUMMERS ARE TOO EXPENSIVE

My impression is that the local merchants must get together and buy co-operatively, and in that way do away with the travelling salesmen, who are a burden on the consumer. These men draw a large salary and have their travelling expenses paid, usually living on the best the country can afford. All this has to be paid by those who buy the goods he sells, and to get relief from this unnecessary burden the farmers have been forced to buy from the catalogue houses.

Then I have observed that in some places there are two many local merchants for the business done. For instance at one inland country place there are three local dealers trying to make a living on a trade that one could easily handle if he got it all and then would not be very busy doing it.

ANTI-DRUMMER.

Manitoba.

Get Real Tire Economy!

Motoring is two things—a pleasure and a business. One might say it was used sixty per cent. for entertainment and forty per cent. for commercial purposes. Yet no matter whether you use your car to get orders or ozone, your greatest economy will be the reduced cost of mishaps.

No accident ever befel an automobile but what the tires were forced to play a part in it. And no accident ever was averted but what the tires had a say in that, too.

If you will drive fast,
If you will make those sudden stops,
If the city will water asphalt,
If rain will make muddy roads;

Why then—the possibility of skidding will always be with you, unless you figure on those elements of danger when you buy your tires. When you think of how to avert danger in motoring you immediately think of

DUNLOP TRACTION TREAD.
S.T. 113

DUNLOP TREAD
SEAL OF QUALITY
TRACTION

ATTENTION FARMERS!

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BUY A FARM THAT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF?

We own 257 quarter sections and no matter what you are looking for we can suit you. We have a number of improved farms fully equipped, even down to chickens and cows. Unimproved land will be sold on 10 year terms.

These lands were carefully selected several years ago; soil is the best, and they are near railway stations in the well known wheat districts of Zeneta, Young, Grenfell and Broadview, Sask.

We Only Want First Class Successful Farmers Who Can Make Good If Given The Easy Terms We Offer. No Others Need Apply.

At Zeneta and Young, Sask., we operate two big wheat ranches of several thousand acres, and buyers of our farms located near those ranches are welcome at all times to consult our Superintendents. Nine-tenths of all farming failures are made in the first year in any new country, because the new-comer in the district doesn't understand local conditions. You get the benefit of the expert advice and assistance of our Farm Superintendents as to methods of farming in those particular districts, without cost.

Write us for further particulars or inquiries addressed to our representatives named below about land in their respective districts will receive prompt attention.

F. A. Bean Properties
1036 McKnight Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

ALBERT SCHALL, Polar Star Ranch, Zeneta, Sask.
JAMES SCILLEY, "Bean Farm" Young, Sask.
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The Famous Trouble Eliminator

The feeder that knows more than ignorant or "smart aleck" pitchers, and corrects their errors by delivering the grain to the separator end first in a constant and uniform volume, thus insuring well threshed, well separated and well cleaned grain at a much faster rate than is possible with a machine fed by the ordinary feeder that is controlled by the whims of the pitchers. Send for a catalogue of the FOOL-PROOF, TROUBLE-PROOF Feeder.

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Consider carefully your Dentist before you employ him—see that he is undisputably well established and has the name of delivering only the best in Dental work—the materials used in Dental work go a long way to make that Dental work lasting—again, the price that the Dentist charges should be in keeping with the times—heretofore my charges for Dental work have been in keeping with the quality of work that I always endeavored to give my patients. Today the public can receive the benefit of this high-class work at a price heretofore not believed possible in Western Canada.

Whalebone Vulcanite Plates \$10

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Materials and Work Guaranteed

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BIRKS BLDG.

SMITH AND PORTAGE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HAIL INSURANCE

The report of the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission of Saskatchewan for the year ending February 29, 1916, as submitted to the third annual convention of the Rural Municipalities under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, held at Regina on March 7, 1916, contains a very satisfactory statement of the past year's work. The report of the chairman, J. E. Paynter, shows the total awards made by the commission during the past season amount to \$674,984.42, and this is \$161,259.21 in excess of the total awards of the previous year. The increase in the amount of losses paid out naturally made the amount of inspection greater, and this has been the chief factor in increasing the administration expenses. Another item of expense has been the providing of speakers to address some fifty or more meetings held for the purpose of explaining the work accomplished by the commission during the past three years. The total net revenue for the year amounts to \$917,188.96, and after deducting the awards and cost of administration, together with \$10,000 added to the Tax Adjustment Reserve Fund, there is a surplus of \$196,434.27 on current year's operations to add to the net surplus of \$348,391.55 as shown in the revenue statement one year ago, and this addition enables the commission to this year carry forward a total net surplus of \$544,825.82.

Substantial Guarantee Fund

Experience has amply proved the necessity for maintaining a substantial guarantee fund available at short notice to care for any unexpected heavy loss which weather conditions may bring. Hail insurance to be of the most value must spread the risk over a long period of years as well as over a large tract of country in each season. The total number of municipalities under the act and therefore protected by municipal hail insurance is 138, an increase of 23 since 1913. Several amendments to the act were made during 1915, among which the commission was authorized to pay losses as low as 5 per cent., instead of 10 per cent. as formerly. At the session of the legislature just closed the commission has been given power to operate additional hail insurance in rural municipalities under the act, as suggested by the convention.

The value to farmers of this increase in the commission's activity is clearly outlined in the closing paragraph of J. E. Paynter's report as follows: "During the past year the nineteen companies operating in the province collected premiums aggregating over \$1,400,000, out of this amount they paid in losses \$427,610.36, leaving nearly \$1,000,000 to cover expenses and to divide as dividends to their stockholders. A comparison of the report of the work of the commission and the companies for the past three years shows that for every one dollar collected by the companies from the farmers 37 cents has been returned to them as indemnities for losses sustained and 63 cents has been absorbed in expenses, reserve funds and profits, while in the case of the commission for every one dollar collected 73 cents has been returned to the farmers as indemnities, 21 cents is held as a reserve fund against future abnormal losses and 6 cents has been absorbed in expenses of the commission and commission to secretaries of municipalities. It is evident by these figures that had the same amount of insurance been carried by private companies that was carried by the commission the farmers would have paid over \$3,000,000 more than they did pay to the commission for carrying such insurance.

Give the cows time when calving, and do not try to get the calf away before all of the parts are prepared. If the cow does not get along satisfactorily, and you can see signs of something wrong, send for veterinary aid at once.

Do you have trouble with cream souring easily? Remember this, light cream sours sooner than thick cream. And thick cream makes firmer butter than thin cream, every time.

The cow that is a small eater and a "shy drinker" is always a robber in a dairy herd.

SASKATOON BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Taxicab service from South Saskatoon. Since the inauguration of passenger trains through Saskatoon, the Grand Trunk Pacific has had to carry its passengers between South Saskatoon and the city in busses driven by horses. The Grand Trunk Pacific has entered into an agreement whereby, beginning with Sunday, March 26th, all its passengers will be transferred between South Saskatoon and Saskatoon City in taxicabs and auto cars, each with a capacity of from six to seven passengers and sufficient of these will be on hand to handle all traffic offering between the above mentioned points. The cars are up-to-date and powerful and will be kept neat, clean and in a sanitary condition. This innovation will be highly appreciated by all patrons of the road as in addition to the comforts to be derived the time consumed in travelling between the city and station will be reduced by half. Calls will be made on scheduled time at the hotels and the city ticket office, 117 2nd Ave., and passengers from the train delivered to these places. All cars will be labelled "G.T.P. TRANSFER."

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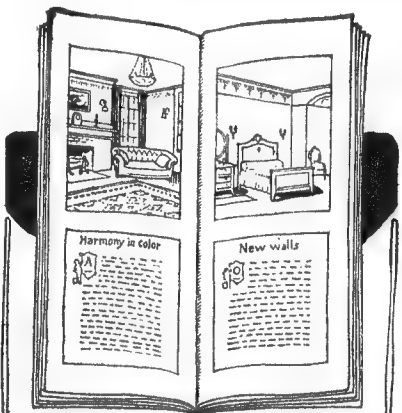
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DO NOT BUY a Bicycle, Sun dries, Tires or Sporting Goods until you receive our latest literature and special money-saving proposition.

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Going to Decorate?

If you are going to "do" the dining-room or the bedroom, or even the kitchen, this spring, you need this book. It illustrates in photogravure, in colors, rooms done with Alabastine. It contains suggestions and ideas for color schemes, and it shows how you can do the work yourself.

Alabastine

Artistic Wall Tints

A copy of "Homes Healthful and Beautiful" costs but 15c. (coin or stamps), but if it saves you from making even one mistake—and there is nothing easier to make than mistakes in color—will it not pay for itself a hundred times over? Then send for it now and study it before you start housecleaning.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY
LIMITED

66 Willow Street Paris, Ontario

Autumn Shade in the Home

There are some funny fixed ideas abroad in the world and one of the funniest of these is the idea commonly entertained that green is always a beautiful and harmonious color, and that it will "go" with anything. But there are greens and greens, and if you are an observer of nature's ways you will have seen that she exercises a nice discretion in the combination of leaf and flower.

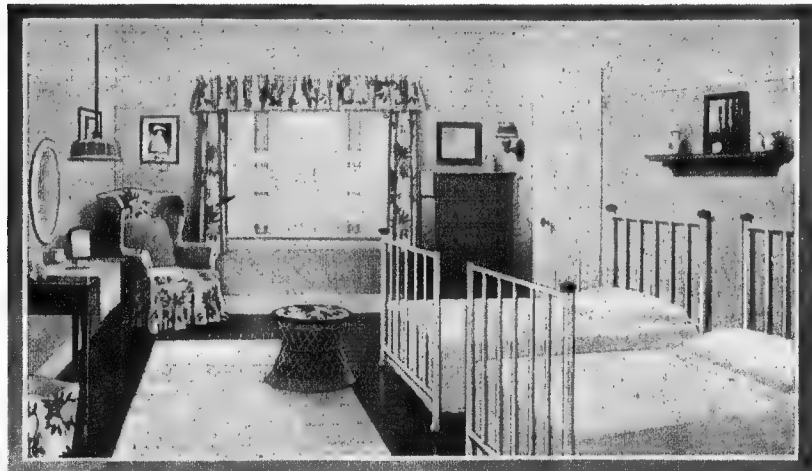
In the spring of the year all her hues are vivid and the grass has a yellowish green rather than a pure green color. In midsummer she tones down the color of flower and leaf a bit, and in autumn her greens have all turned to bronzy hues. Now Nature herself would never dream of bringing together the bright and radiant green of spring grass, and the autumn purples and reds. Neither should we.

Not only must greens be used with exactly the right shades of other colors but there are some greens too strong and forceful to be used in the house in large quantities. There is one green, however, which the amateur can never go far astray in using, and which really does harmonize with almost every other color and shade of color, and that is bronze green. If you compare this shade with other greens it seems almost

few bright flame colored cushions to give color to the room, and a table of brown fumed oak. A couch is always an attractive article of furniture, and if one cannot afford a good upholstered make, one of the Toronto couches, with a covering of cretonne, will prove a very acceptable substitute.

A fumed oak dining-room suite solves practically the whole problem of furnishing the dining-room, except for the curtains, which should be of madras. In which there is much gold with just enough green to relate it to the wall and carpet.

The hall being small and intended to serve as a passage only will not require any furniture, and the kitchen will have only the usual kitchen equipment, but upstairs there are four fair-sized bedrooms. If the owner desires to be economical with his materials he can make a very successful upstairs by painting all the rooms a soft rose with cream woodwork, with perhaps green rugs in two of the rooms and grey rugs in the other two. The furniture for these rooms should be in mahogany, a very reddish colored oak or enamel finished. Perhaps the home-builder will have some odd pieces which she can paint herself, with considerable hard work but much lasting satisfaction, if



Here is an interesting example of a rose-tinted room in which the beds are painted white to match the woodwork, while the dresser, cheffonier and other articles of furniture are enameled pale green. A rose and green cretonne is used for the over-curtains and to cover the upholstered chair.

a brown, but compared with even a dull brown it has a decidedly green hue. It is the color Nature uses as a background for her gorgeous autumn color effects in which orange and red are the predominating shades.

In order to illustrate how effectively this shade can be used by the introduction of bright spots of relieving color, it is suggested that the whole downstairs of Guide House No. 9 be finished in a pale olive green with rich warm brown woodwork, and floor in living and dining-rooms completely covered with a carpet, having a small pattern in a deeper shade of olive green, brown and red. The hall being the highway between back door and kitchen will have to be left uncovered, and it should be stained and waxed, and perhaps have one nice big warm red mat spread on it.

But to return to the living-room. Here the fireplace and hearth should be built of red bricks, and if the owner can afford a nice big shining brass pot, or has one of those old-fashioned brass kettles about, to hold fuel it will make just the right spot of color in the room. The windows having small panes, which are too attractive to be hidden, had best be curtained with cretonne in gold and green and red, with a valance across the top and curtains hanging just over the window sills. Those inexpensive Japanese grass chairs would be comfortable and cosy here, with a

she is careful to follow the directions sent out by the paint makers.

She may have, for example, one of those light yellowish colored wooden bedsteads with a washstand to match, a dresser in cheap golden surface oak, and a kitchen chair. All of these unrelated pieces can be brought into harmony by covering them all over first with what painters call ground color, which I believe has the same effect as sizing a wall. It tends to grip the paint or enamel.

Then if she were to apply two or three coats of cream enamel to all four pieces, being careful to keep them in a clean hot place while they were drying, she would have a bedroom suite harmonious in color.

It would be impossible to emphasize too strongly the fact that the fundamental necessity in order to make homes attractive at a small cost is this willingness to do some hard, dirty, grubby work.

The makers of wall finishes and paints are always prepared to furnish the amateur with the most explicit directions for doing work successfully. If their advice is followed exactly, even untrained workers will find their efforts crowned with a fair measure of success. But it is hard work, no mistake about that, and the person who is afraid of a backache would be unwise to engage in a very elaborate scheme of redecoration.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 9, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.50.

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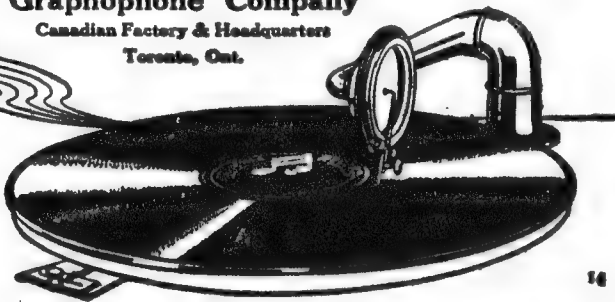
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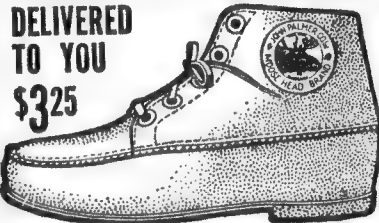
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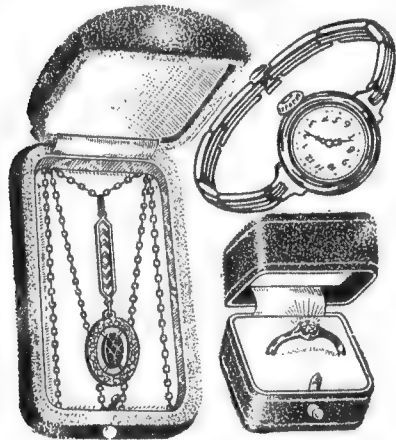


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GIRLS, it's the height of fashion now to wear beautiful jewelry with your own birthstone. What month were you born in? Tell us and obtain this exquisite Princess Patricia Birthstone Pendant and Ring, and a fashionable Wrist Watch. This lovely pendant is the very newest design, richly gold finished and encased, and the beautifully engraved drop will have the proper setting for the month of your birth. Its chain is fully 15 inches long and fastens at the back with a safety clasp. It will delight you and all your friends. The handsome ring to match it is solid gold shell with high claw setting in the newest style. Both contain proper setting for birth month as follows: Jan., Garnet; Feb., Aquamarine; Mar., Ruby; Apr., Pearl; May, Emerald; June, Moonstone; July, Ruby; Aug., Olivine; Sep., Sapphire; Oct., Opal; Nov., Topaz; Dec., Turquoise.

The beautiful bracelet watch is solid gold filled, has accurate and reliable movement, and patent bracelet that fits snugly over any wrist. Jewellery stores sell similar watches at \$10.00 to \$15.00 each.

Girls, to get all these grand presents, write to-day and get only 25 bottles of the lovely new Princess Royal Perfume to introduce among your friends at 10c. each. Six delicious odors: French Rose, Carnation, Wood Violet, etc. Everyone wants two or three bottles. They go just like hot cakes. Return our \$2.50 when the perfumes are sold and you will promptly receive, all charges paid, the beautiful pendant and ring just as represented, and the handsome watch, too, you can get without selling any more goods by simply showing your grand presents to your friends and getting four of them to sell our goods as you did.

Don't delay, girls. Write to-day. We are sparing no expense to introduce this lovely perfume.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MEMBERSHIP

Every little while it is necessary to explain how one becomes a member of The Young Canada Club. This week, for example, we had a story sent in by a little boy, who said he was writing this story so that his sister could get a button, and would I please send her one. Of course I didn't. No person can become a member of our club by proxy.

The little Maple Leaf pins are only sent out to boys and girls who send in stories good enough to print. A list of the stock on the farm or the members of the family won't do. It must be a real story, very carefully prepared by the writer, not copied from a book. No slipshod work will pass muster in this very particular club.

Then too, it is necessary now, to ask all the little boys and girls to send self-addressed and stamped envelopes with their stories when they write the first time, because the club is growing so fast that The Guide would be poor buying stamps.

DIXIE PATTON.

A FAIRY TALE

A long time ago there lived three little Fairies. They were very kind. Every evening they visited the poor people. Sometimes they peeped thru the keyholes, and most of the time they saw sad sights.

One evening, on their way home, they saw a white ball roll in front of them. One of the fairies, by the name of Peter, ran after the ball. At last he caught it. He felt on it and it was warm, so he thought he would not disturb it. He carried it home and all the fairies gathered round the table, and they opened the bundles. In the white ball was some pink cotton, and in the cotton they found, to their greatest joy, a baby boy. The boy had pretty blue eyes and he had on a pink dress. The fairies did not know what to call the boy, so Peter called his wife, and she said that the baby boy's name should be Nicholas. The fairies all agreed to this name. "Nicholas, Nicholas, that shall be the name." Then the fairies built a store for Nicholas. Most of the people call Nicholas St. Nicholas, and some people call him Santa Claus, and now St. Nicholas brings the good little girls and boys presents every year.

GERTIE KRAUSERT.

Spring Lake. Age 11.
I think you got this story out of a fairy story book, didn't you, little one? But it is a very pretty tale.

D. P.

THE HAWK AND THE CHICKEN

One Monday morning my father took my brother, my sister, my teacher and myself to school in a big bob-sled.

When we were about half-way to school a number of prairie chickens flew up out of the stubble. After a little while a hawk came flying around. He saw the chickens hiding in the stubble so he thought that he would have one of them. So he got quite close to one and just simply dropped himself on it. He pounced on its back and was tearing out its feathers and scratching its back. The chicken was trying to get away but it was not strong enough. Then we thought that by this time the chicken would be dead, so we went over there. On the way over other chickens flew up, and when the hawk saw us coming he flew away without his prize because he could not carry the chicken. When we got over there where the chicken was, I had my hand on its wing when it jumped up and flew away.

I was sorry that I missed it, but I couldn't help it because I thought it was dead when it wasn't. But anyhow I think I did some good to the chicken by saving its life.

ANDREW J. SCHUTOFSKI.

Stavely. Age 12.

A BAD FIRE

Once upon a time at our school, we were all in school reading our book when a big fire came out of the bush and was in the grass burning and kept creeping towards the stable. The teacher told a big girl to watch the fire, so it wouldn't burn the stable. There was one horse in the stable, and the horse belonged to our friend. She was afraid that the horse would get burnt, so she asked the teacher

to let her go and take the horse out, and the teacher said we all had better go and try to put the fire out. So we all went and got our hats and ran up to the fire. The teacher went up too. We all got sticks and began to fight the fire. A little girl got into the fire and was nearly burnt to death. Her little sister ran into it and saved her. They were badly burnt. The two girls had to go home, and the other boys and girls put the fire out.

JEAN CARRUTHERS.

Grand View, Man. Age 9.

KEPT COOL

One Saturday about noon the fire bell rang violently. I ran to the window to see where the fire was, and I saw the smoke curling up over the roof of the livery stable. The chemical engines and the water tank were coming down the street at full speed, and it was the work of a minute to have them working.

The fire had started in the hay and manure around the windmill, which stood up against the stable, and had a good chance to get started before anyone noticed it.

The men worked hard and did not get excited, as men usually do at a fire.

The horses and buggies were taken out at once and the men had to tear up boards in the roof to get to the fire, and it took them about four hours to put it out. The origin of the fire is not known.

ANNA THORESON.

Viking, Alta. Age 12.

A RED FOX

One morning during the past summer, my grandmother was going out to feed the chickens. When she went into the henhouse she saw a red fox. She quickly closed the door and ran for the hired boy who was working near by. They both got a stick. Then they went in and pounded it till they killed it. It happened it had not been in there long and had not killed any chickens. She got my uncle to skin it and they sold the skin and gave the money to the Red Cross Fund.

CLIFFORD HARVEY.

Durban. Age 10.

A BLACK FOX

One of our neighbors has a black fox. One day it got away and after dark our dogs began to bark and to chase something. We looked out and thought it was a coyote so we got the gun and went out to shoot it, when we noticed that it carried something. As the gun was fired it dropped its burden and ran off. We went to see what it was and found that it was a chicken. The next morning he was at home and before the people were up he was looking in one of the bedroom windows. They got up and caught him and he hasn't got away since. I often see him penned up in his box. When you go near he will sniff around and if you get your fingers too close he will show his teeth and snap at them.

RUTH HOFFMAN.

Eye Hill, Alta. Age 11.

SAVED A LIFE

As Mr. Brown was going away by the noon train down to Brandon, Mrs. Brown got an early dinner. The one little boy Willie, ten years old, little Mary Jones from across the street, who was six years old, and some other little children were out playing in the sand pile that was on a vacant lot near the road.

Little Mary was building a castle and was going to get some stones that were near the road. She had got two little handfuls and was going back for some more.

Now Mary was safe from the street cars, had she not spied two nice sized stones that when the sun shone on them looked like gold. So off she started for them. Willie was just going to call out "Bring me a stick Mary please" when he saw her danger of being run over. He ran as fast as he could to her and was there in time to grab her dress and give her a pull that brought her out of danger. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were very thankful to Willie and gave him a watch which he prizes very highly. Willie's father and mother were glad that Willie saved Mary's life.

ANON.

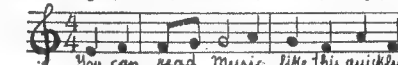


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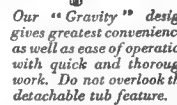
A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.



Our "Gravity" design gives greatest convenience, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the detachable tub feature.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NEEDS

Much attention was given at the annual convention to the needs of the young people in the community. It was felt that a part of the work of the Women Grain Growers should include specific arrangements for work that the young people might take up.

It was suggested that an auxiliary organization to the local women's section called the Grain Grower Girls might be helpful. If Associations desire to form such an organization they may do so. The Association at Keeler found such a Girl's Club a splendid means for teaching them sewing, doing Red Cross Work and having jolly good times.

A young people's club is a splendid thing if school work does not afford the necessary opportunity for the gaining of self confidence, poise and initiative. Not only are good times a very necessary part of the existence of the young, but we should endeavor to inculcate into their lives those graces that come only from contact with others and from co-operative work.

To enquire into ways and means of helping in the best way the young people of the community, a Provincial Young People's Committee has been formed of women who have a deep understanding of children's needs and ways. They will be pleased to receive suggestions from members who have been successful in developing the child life of the community. Mrs. S. V. Haight, vice-president of the Provincial Women's Section, Keeler, is convener of the committee. The remaining two members are Mrs. Brown, Glen Eagle, and Mrs. George Milne, Creelfield, Sask.

ERMA STOCKING.
Provincial Secretary.

TURKEY TRACK STILL ACTIVE

Dear Miss Stocking:—No doubt you have wondered if the Turkey Track Women Grain Growers still exist. We are very much alive and a few of us have been very busy. We now have an enrollment of eight live wires and are in hopes of adding more to our number soon. We have had a couple of joint meetings with the Lutheran Ladies Aid, Thunder Creek, lately, at which we decided to serve a dinner and have an auction sale of things to be donated by these two societies on March 2, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Angervine, the proceeds to be sent to the Red Cross Society.

The day was very cold but clear and bright and a fair sized crowd gathered. The dinner and sale netted us \$51.75. Therefore we, The Thunder Creek Women and Lutheran Ladies' Aid, are sending you a Post Office Order for \$51.75 for the Red Cross Society.

MRS. H. G. WILCOX.
Lady President, Thunder Creek.

I acknowledge with thanks the donation for the Red Cross Society and will at once forward same to headquarters. The women of that community have shown a splendid patriotic spirit. We shall be glad to hear again from an association so full of "live wires."

E. A. STOCKING.

A COMFORTABLE BANK ACCOUNT

Dear Miss Stocking:—The second annual meeting of the Dinsmore W.G.G.A. was held on December 4, in the Ladies Aid Hall, Dinsmore. Ten members were present. The financial report was given by Mrs. J. E. Falk, secretary pro. tem. showing an amount of \$93.00 in the treasury, part of this will be used to defray the expenses of our delegates to the provincial convention. Our officers for the ensuing year are:—president, Mrs. G. McAllen; vice-president, Mrs. James Watson; sec-treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Lewis; directors, Mesdames G. Lawrence, Cole, Taylor, Lewis and Falk; auditor, Mrs. Robson.

Arrangements were then made to hold our meetings in town during the winter months, as we find it more convenient meeting there the same day as the men Grain Growers. Mrs. Rankin kindly offered her home as a meeting place for the W.S.G.G.A.

MRS. W. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

It is good to know that the bitter cold did not daunt the Dinsmore members. They have a happy faculty of making money, and are showing good business principles in appointing an auditor.

E. A. S.

DISCUSS CONVENTION

Dear Miss Stocking:—The February meeting of the Idaleen Women Grain Growers was held in Idaleen School House. At a previous meeting it had been arranged to send a bale of goods every three months to the Red Cross Society, but as the busy season is so close at hand, and because money seems to be so urgently needed to purchase surgical supplies, it was decided to make the donation this time a cash one. To keep funds in our treasury, a plan of each member bringing five cents to each monthly meeting was decided upon.

The topic was the delegates report of the convention. Considerable discussion followed, the school problem getting its full share. Two suggestions for improvement along that line were morning exercise consisting of scripture reading and the Lord's Prayer and that ten minutes of each day be devoted to music. The hostesses, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Gardner, served a pleasing lunch.

MRS. A. C. M. HENDERSHOTT.
Secretary, Idaleen W.S.G.G.A.

Money is badly needed by the Red Cross Society, and Idaleen made a wise decision regarding their donation. We need the teaching of morals in schools. Other methods of teaching that important subject should be discussed by associations. We would like to hear more ideas on that subject.

E. A. S.

A VARIETY OF GOOD WORKS

The Wynyard Women Grain Growers held their annual meeting in December and elected as their officers:—honorary-president, Mrs. J. Ludlow; president, Mrs. T. Eliason; vice-president, Mrs. J. A. Walker; secretary, Mrs. J. E. Shinnars; assistant secretary, Mrs. John Burnham.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring secretary for the able and efficient manner in which she has filled the office during the past year. Twelve members have paid up their fees, the money being turned over to the local. The past year has been a busy one for us. In July we held a Grain Growers' picnic on the beach of Big Quill Lake. We had a big gathering and two members of the provincial parliament were among those present, who gave us very interesting speeches. The Wynyard Band gave us excellent music. We had boating and children's races.

During the later part of the summer, we gave a dance at Mr. and Mrs. Ludlows in their new barn. The dance proved a great success, the proceeds being devoted to furnishing a cot in the Saskatchewan Hospital Unit.

We also contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund and Patriotic Fund. We have filled out and sent to Miss Van Alstyne two women suffrage petitions.

In October we held our annual Grain Growers' supper and dance in the Good Templars Hall, at which \$77.55 was realized. After the expenses were paid we still had a nice sum left to pay the rent and other necessary expenses connected with our rest room.

During our district convention which was held in this town we had the great pleasure of meeting our provincial president, Mrs. McNaughtan, and of hearing her address. We were glad to hear that the convention at Saskatoon was so great a success and hope that we will be able to send more delegates next year.

MRS. J. E. SHINNARS.
Secretary, Wynyard W.G.G.

The Laura Women Grain Growers at a box social held on March 3, cleared \$35.00. The first part of the evening was spent in playing cards and other games, at which every one enjoyed themselves. After supper dancing was enjoyed. Mr. Riddel was a successful auctioneer. Music was furnished by Mr. Plaxton.

MRS. F. BEAL, Secretary.



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BECAUSE your spring work requires every minute of your time and a good cream separator will be a great time and labor saver.

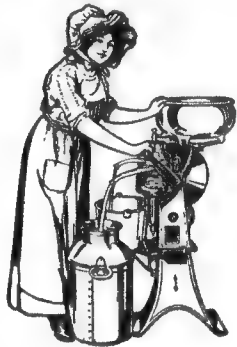
BECAUSE your young calves will thrive best with warm, sweet separator skim-milk.

BECAUSE with your increased milk flow your greater waste of cream, without a good cream separator, must run into more money than you can afford to lose.

2nd—If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator whether new or old—

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming, and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and unsanitary separator mean most when your volume of milk is the greatest.

BECAUSE of the ample and "more than advertised" capacity of the De Laval, you can separate more quickly and save time when time means most to you.



BECAUSE an Improved De Laval Cream Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you can't afford to waste time these busy days fussing with an inferior or half worn-out machine.

BECAUSE the De Laval Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting.

Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

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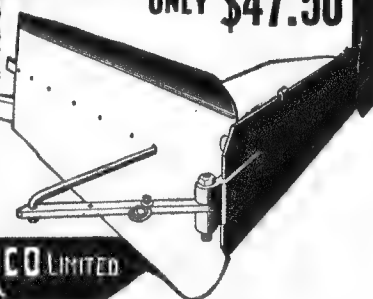


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Saskatchewan's New Laws

Continued from Page 7

fer in consequence of the prohibition, the compensation to be fixed by mutual agreement or by arbitration.

An amendment to the Horsebreeders' Act provides for the registration of stallions with the Provincial Enrolment Board upon periodical inspection. This act is similar to that passed in Manitoba at the recent session.

Assistance to Dairy Industry

An act respecting the manufacture of butter and cheese sets forth a schedule of government aid by way of loans to creamery companies and associations duly incorporated under the act. These loans must be on account of cost of machinery required by such companies, or to defray the cost of, or claims against, the creamery building. No such loan may exceed the sum of \$3,000 nor may the aggregate of such loans at any time exceed \$20,000. To secure the loan the company must furnish the department with a statutory declaration as to the adaptability of the territory for the business, and as to their being a sufficient supply of milk or cream to ensure an output of at least 40,000 pounds of butter during the six summer months. Also that the subscribed capital is sufficient to enable the company to acquire a site and erect a building of a capacity to manufacture at least 150,000 pounds of butter during the six summer months. Finally two-thirds in value of stock held of the shareholders must approve the loan. Securities for such loans must be by first mortgage. The act provides also for the appointment of a dairy commissioner, with full powers of supervision as to sanitation, etc.

The fair wage scale is provided for on highways contracts, and a rigid system of accounting for the cost of supplies and materials is established in an amendment to the act respecting public highways.

An act to prevent wild catting by incorporated companies has been passed. It provides that before any company may sell, or attempt to sell in Saskatchewan, any shares, stocks, bonds, or other securities, or publish prospectuses, it must first obtain the sanction and certificate of the Local Government Board. To secure a licence from the Local Government Boards such companies must file all possible documentary evidence of their bona-fides.

During the session a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of the transfer of the public domain from federal control to that of the province, and another one in favor of free wheat.

Royal Commission Appointed

As stated above the charges against ministers and members of graft, bribery, stifling prosecutions against liquor licenses in consideration of political support, and boodling of licenses, attracted the greatest public interest. Owing to the very indefinite nature in which the charges were originally brought down by Mr. Bradshaw, the government first refused the request of the opposition that a royal commission be appointed to investigate them. Most of the charges were referred to special committees of the house, on which committees the opposition refused to serve, and were severely censured by the government for adopting such an attitude. The evidence brought out before the committees, however, while indefinite and contradictory, was held to be sufficient to justify them being referred to royal commissions, and three were appointed. The first commission appointed comprised ex-Chief Justice Wetmore and Messrs. Mason and Smith, two well-known business men, and they will investigate the charges of graft in connection with the Highways Department.

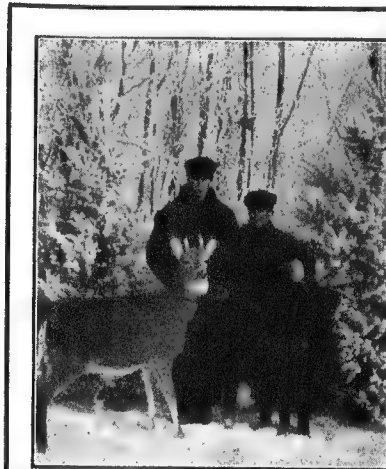
Another commission, comprising Chief Justice Haultain, and Justices Newlands and Lamond will investigate the charges of graft and manipulation of contracts in connection with the erection of the North Battleford Asylum and Regina Jail, while the third commission, comprising Justices Brown and Ellwood, has already made rapid progress into the bribery and liquor charges.

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Seedlings and Cuttings for sale this Spring, and in order to encourage the growing of Apples I will give away Free 1,000 Hibernal Apples and 1,000 Transcendant Crabs. These are grafts ready to plant and should grow two feet this season. I will also give away Free 500 Iris, a very hardy and beautiful perennial. My price for Willow Cuttings is \$4.50 per 1,000, or 10,000 for \$38.00. I pay express on all orders of \$3.00 and over. I have a fine stock of Trees, Shrubs and Fruits. Any stock that is not satisfactory may be returned at once and I will refund the money. My prices are 35 per cent. less than agents' prices. Send me your address and I will send you my price list with full printed instructions.

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Dept. 111, Galesburg, Kas., U.S.A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

These are grandsons of "Hiawatha," one of the greatest of Clyde sires. They are by "Scotland's Pride" and all from registered mares of choice breeding.

Write now.

O. A. WILLIAMSON, Box 40, Pambrum, Sask.

THE

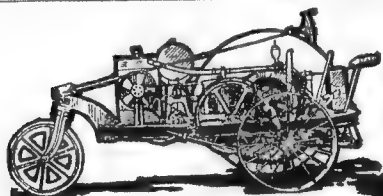
Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager



Continental Oils

Special oils and greases for tractors—and for every other purpose, also French Auto Oils and Greases.

GASOLINE COAL OIL DISTILLATE

We make a specialty of shipping in tank cars and carloads—let us quote you prices.

We will be glad to advise you the proper oil for any particular purpose.

Correspondence Invited

Continental Oil Co.
Limited

315 BOYD BUILDING
WINNIPEG

Branches throughout the West



LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens150
Young Ducks170
Geese180

Turkeys and Spring Chickens best market price.

For good Heavy Hens ask for prices.

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Alkars St., WINNIPEG

I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

It's So Easy!

Your heavy week's washing seems to melt away under its influence. It does the work easier and better than the old back-breaking way. For your health's sake order one of these today.

\$1.50

Prepaid

SEND DIRECT TO DEPT.
O.O.

UNITED MANUFACTURERS
WINNIPEG

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Earn Money Knitting at Home

It is a fact at the present time that many ladies operating Auto-Knitters at home are making from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day knitting hosiery. The work is pleasant and easily learned, and gives you steady employment at home the year round. Write to-day, to Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Dept. 104D, 257 College St., Toronto, for full particulars, as more workers are needed at once. —Advertisement.

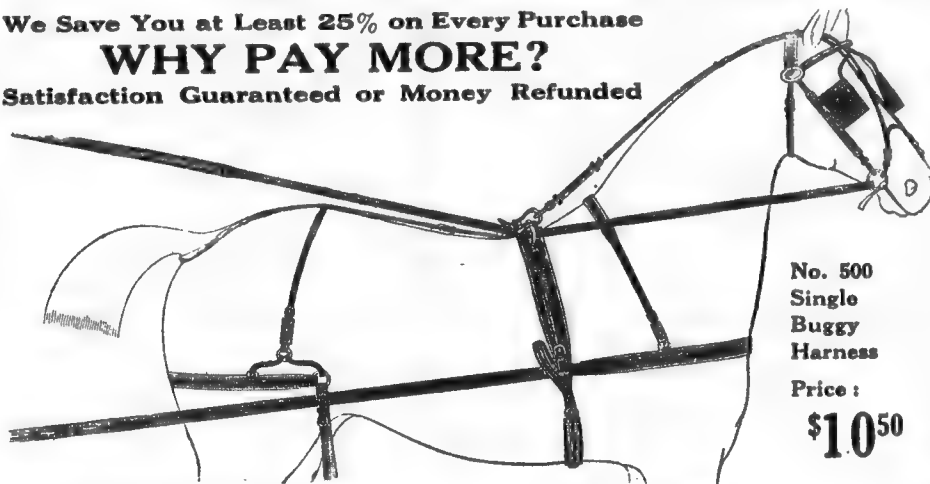
Riley & McCormick Ltd.

The First Harness and Saddlery House in Canada to Sell
Direct to the Consumer at Wholesale Prices

We Save You at Least 25% on Every Purchase

WHY PAY MORE?

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded



No. 500
Single
Buggy
Harness
Price:
\$10⁵⁰

We carry everything in
**Saddlery and
Horse Goods**

Send in your order today and write for our Free Illustrated 70 page Catalogue. A bargain on every page.

FACTORY: 801 10th Ave. West

CALGARY

[P.O. Box 2082

ALBERTA

STORE: 328 8th Ave. West

WE HAVE LOWERED
THE PRICES



WE HAVE MADE
TERMS EASY

Do You Want to Buy a Slightly Used Player-Piano?

If so, your opportunity has come. We have for sale, at astonishingly low prices, a number of dependable slightly-used instruments

For sound and unavoidable reasons, some of these instruments had to be re-called by us, and in other and more numerous instances exchanges were made for other instruments. The consequence is we have a number on hand, to all intent and purposes as good as when they came from the factory, but they have been away from our store just long enough for US to consider them "USED"—YOU would call them NEW.

They are splendid instruments that have undergone correction whenever there was the slightest necessity for such, and thus they are in perfect condition, tune and pitch.

We have lowered prices, we have made terms easy for you, and are ready to deliver the instrument you choose. Your old Piano or Organ will be accepted at a liberal valuation as a first payment. We are sure you will be delighted with the choice, the money you will save and the convenience of our payment system. A suitable bench and twelve music rolls FREE with each player piano.

A Few Samples of the Bargains we offer:

One Mason & Risch Player Piano, 88 note, beautiful Mahogany case, practically new. Regular price, \$900.
Sale price..... **\$600**

One Henry Herbert Player Piano, 88 note, Mahogany case, used for demonstrating purposes only. Regular price, \$650.
Sale price..... **\$525**

One Stuyvesant Pianola Piano Mahogany case; looks like new and has a beautiful tone. Regular price, \$850.
Sale price..... **\$500**

One Mason & Risch Player Piano, 88 note, Walnut case; interior in perfect condition, case shows slight usage. Regular price, \$1000.
Sale price..... **\$550**

One New York Weber Pianola Piano, 88 note, rich Mahogany case and in splendid condition. Regular price, \$1350.
Sale price..... **\$750**

One Mason & Risch Player Piano, 88 note, Weathered Oak case; has never been used except for demonstrating and cannot be distinguished from new. Regular price, \$1000.
Sale price..... **\$725**

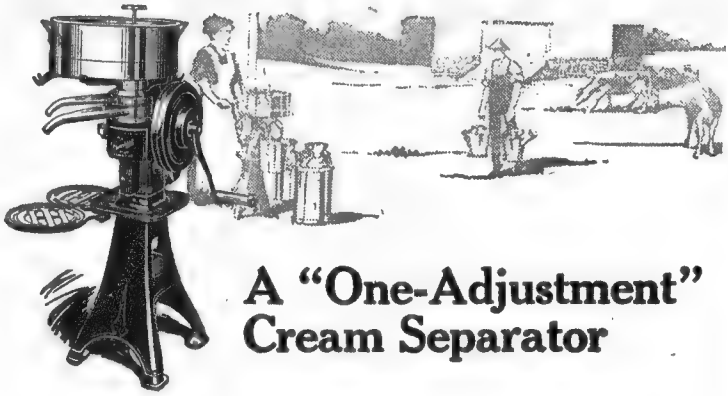
We have others. Come and see them, or write immediately for complete list of used Pianos and Player Pianos, and ACHIEVE THE MOST FOR THE LEAST MONEY

MASON & RISCH LIMITED

Factory Branch: 302 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Also Branches at REGINA, MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON and LETHBRIDGE

The Primrose



A "One-Adjustment" Cream Separator

BEFORE the **Primrose** came, cream separators were machines of many gears and bearings, requiring all sorts of adjustments all the time. If you ever owned one, you know what that means. It was tighten this, and move that—adjustments that you never felt quite safe in making yourself. You knew you were losing cream, but couldn't help it, and you found even a wasteful separator much better than hand skimming.

All those adjustments are now done away with. The **Primrose** is, in truth, a "one-adjustment" machine. There is only one place where wear affects the work of the **Primrose**, and that is on the hardened steel point that carries the weight of the whirling bowl. And since this point is made of finest tool steel, tempered like a fine razor, you can see that the adjusting will not take much of your time.

Ask the **Deering** local agent, who sells **Primrose** cream separators, to show you this machine that anyone can keep in perfect working condition all the time, or, write us at the nearest branch house for complete information. If you're going to buy a separator, you'll never regret the time you spend studying the **Primrose**.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



BONNIE BRAES

Hatching Eggs-Baby Chicks

Alberta's Leading Stock and Poultry Farm

Alberta's Best Producing Strains of
BRED-TO-LAY AND EXHIBITION STOCK

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Comb Reds; Brown Leghorns; Indian Runner and Mammoth Pekin Ducks; Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

My birds are better than ever, farm raised, and strong and vigorous. I have not sold any females this season and have selected the best of my breeding pens from one thousand hens. Included are my 1915 winners and trap-nest egg record females, 200-221 eggs. Every pullet on my farm is trap-nested, no guess-work; 336 trap nests are used. If you want to produce egg layers, eggs from my bred-to-lay pens will do it. White Wyandottes, pen No. 6, are 221 egg hens. Hens of pen No. 1 are daughters of pen No. 6. The trap-nest egg record of 10 pullets, Dec. 1st to 31st: Band No. 1 laid 25 eggs; No. 4, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 54, 24; No. 7, 22; No. 23, 21; No. 6, 21; No. 9, 21; No. 56, 20; and No. 53, 20. Total for month, 222 eggs. These were sold for \$10.50. Cost of feed \$1.25, and profit, \$9.25.

I can spare a few more cockerels closely related to these females. These cockerels are from hens with egg records of from 175 to 221.

My pens are now mated up and I am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from these champion matings. Order early to avoid disappointment. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ALLAN R. GILLIES

CLOVER BAR

BONNIE BRAES

ALBERTA

Mention The Grain Growers' Guide in answering this Ad.

"JOINTINE"

After making a special study of the Navel and Joint Disease in Foals for thirty years, I have a successful preventive and cure, and am mailing it upon receipt of price, \$3.00 per box, and **GUARANTEE SATISFACTION** or refund the money. As a general blood purifier it has no equal. Testimonials from such prominent and reliable Horse Breeders as W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.; Mm. Crownover, Hudson, Iowa; Professor H. R. Smith, of the University of Minn.; H. G. McMillan & Sons; Dan Augustin, C. B. Augustin, and many others, with circulars describing the disease and the medicine, sent free upon request.

T. B. BOWMAN - Boone, Neb.



ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

At Last! Made-to-Measure Suits \$25

DIRECT BY MAIL

Write us to-day for self-measuring chart and samples (A) and we will tailor your spring suit to your individual measures for \$25.00 and prepay express to you.

Hundreds of Winnipeg's leading business and professional men wear **Story & Story** clothes and we can make them for you. You will get models designed by Canada's leading designer that are up to the minute in style. Better clothes, better made, better style, better fit and for the same price as you pay for ordinary makes.

New season materials of black and blue serges, chevots, worsteds, Irish serges and mixed tweeds. Blue, black and grey effects with white hairline stripes. We positively guarantee the fit or refund the money.

Story & Story
350 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG, MAN



KILL-EM-QUICK—The Time-Tested Gopher Poison



You Can't Sell Gophers

There's no profit in raising 'em—let gophers run unchecked and they'll ruin you. They'll ruin your crops, ruin your land, reduce your profits. Gophers are a pest that's kept many a good farmer poor all his life. You can't sell 'em or even give 'em away. But you can kill 'em—and you can do it easily and quickly.

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

Instant Death. It always kills. Its odor attracts gophers. Its sweet taste pleases. The tiniest particle means instant death.

Easy to Use. No poison to cook or mix. Simply soak oats or ground feed over night, drain off the water, stir in **Kill-Em-Quick** and it's ready. No danger in handling.

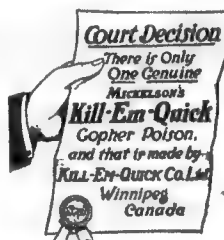
Quickest. **Kill-Em-Quick** will clean out the gophers over night. Put it out today and there will be no gophers alive on that land tomorrow. It attracts gophers. They hunt until they find it.

Guaranteed. We guarantee that **Kill-Em-Quick** will kill all the gophers on land where it is used according to simple directions. If it fails, we refund the purchase price. This is guaranteed in writing on every package.

Cheapest. It kills all the gophers for 1 cent an acre in one application. Because of its certainty, it would still be cheapest, if the price were tripled.

Get Genuine Kill-Em-Quick

It's the best, safest, most economical. There is none so thoroughly proven, none you can be so sure of. Don't be misled. Avoid imitations, if you want to get rid of gophers. 3 sizes, 50c, 75c, \$1.25; enough for 40, 80, 160 acres. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of price. Send for **FREE Gopher Book**.



KILL-EM-QUICK CO., Ltd.

Successors to
Mickelson-Shapiro Co.

Dept. 2B

WINNIPEG, CANADA



Same Old Package
Same Old Name
Same Fluffy, White Powder
Same Certain Death

SPRING THRESHING

There is yet a considerable amount of grain to be threshed. Some of this is in stacks, but the largest proportion is still in the stook. The question of how to handle this grain has, no doubt, been worrying many farmers and with the object of getting as much practical information as possible The Guide arranged a competition dealing with the present grain situation. From the letters received the sum of the advice is as follows: As soon as the snow has gone away sufficiently all sheaves on the ground should be picked up and restocked. It is best to keep any sprouted ones separate so as not to spoil the sample of threshed grain. Any grain which was stacked after the snow had covered the stooks should be restacked. It is not necessary to wait until the grain is "snapping" hard before threshing it. Just as soon as a handful of the grain will slip thru the fingers without clogging up it can be safely threshed. One suggestion which will call for considerable work but which would undoubtedly give good results was to build a rough frame of 16 foot rafters somewhat steeper than a roof, brace it well, set it north-west and south-east and space the sheaves similar to thatch. Sheaves stacked in this way should be picked out of the stooks as the frost releases them and placed to dry out against the frame.

Moving the Outfit

The threshing outfit should be overhauled and made ready and, if at all possible, most of the moving ought to be done before the frost is out of the ground. A four-horse team hitched to the nose of the engine will keep it from sliding around and greatly assist moving. Grain threshed in the spring ought not to be used for seed. It may germinate reasonably well, but the chances

are very much against this occurring. With regard to piles of grain in the field the general suggestion is to spread about three feet of straw on the highest piece of ground available and move the grain on top of it, rounding it up to as much a peak as possible. The only damage other than weathering the outside kernels which wheat piled outside will sustain is from moisture from the bottom. All the farmers heard from who have had experience with spring threshing report that there is not so much loss to grain left out all winter as might be expected, providing care is taken to get the stooks and sheaves dried out as quickly as possible in the spring.

Result of Competition

Most of the letters received dealt with "Threshing grain in the spring." Any dealing with the other two divisions of the subject did not go into the question in sufficient detail to make the information given valuable enough for a prize. However, we wish to thank all correspondents for their letters on this important question. The first prize of 30 pounds of Seager Wheeler's Marquis wheat was won by John Beggs, Arcola, Sask. The second prize of 20 pounds of similar wheat goes to James Munro, Sr., Cartwright, Man.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.	\$7,044.24
Geo. Barrows, Pierson, Man.	10.00
A Friend from Grandview, Man.	5.00
J. E. Docking, Swan Lake, Man.	5.00
Total	\$7,064.24

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged.	\$1,373.05
G. Skinner, Riverton, Alta.	7.75
Total	\$1,380.80

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Misses R. L. and E. M. Docking, Swan Lake, Man.	\$5.00
Total	\$5.00

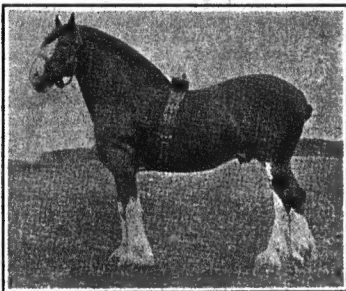
HORSES HORSES

SPECIAL

Auction Sale

at Layzell's Sales Repository

Riverside, Calgary, Alta., at 1 p.m.



FRIDAY, APRIL 14th, 1916

(During Calgary Spring Show Week)

200 head of horses (mares and geldings), consisting of matched teams, from 2400 to 3200 lbs., and horses to suit all requirements.

Also SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, 1916 at 2 p.m.

SPECIAL SALE REGISTERED STOCK. Stallions and mares, Clydes, Percherons, Shires and other breeds. Further entries solicited.

NOTE.—Single fare for round trip to Calgary from all stations in Alberta during this week

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer Phone: Main 2260**Auction Sale of Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

Will be held on SATURDAY, APRIL 15, at 10 a.m.
on the CALGARY EXHIBITION GROUNDS

The stallions are all most fashionably bred and proved foal getters, all of large size and heavy bone and subject to examination for soundness before the sale—six Clydes and one three-year-old Shire. The six mares are all young; five are in foal to Dr. Jim by Pride of Blacon, one to Lord Selborne. They are all large heavy boned proved breeders and subject before the sale to veterinary examination. They are being sold to make room for up-growing young ones. Such an opportunity to get the best of stock at your own prices very rarely occurs in a lifetime. Now is the time to prepare for the European demand for breeding horses as soon as the war is over.

TERMS—Half cash, balance approved note at 8 per cent.

S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer, Lacombe
D. McEACHRAN, Proprietor

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P.Q.; and Livingstone, Alta.

**Before Seeding Starts -****See that your Equipment is Right**

G.G.G. DRILLS—Double Disc, Single Disc, or Shoe in three sizes. Disc and Shoe Drag Bars interchangeable. See our 1916 Catalog, pages 18 and 19.

G.G.G. DISCS—Heavy steel blades, well sharpened and polished. Hard maple bushings on bearings. For horse or engine use. See our 1916 Catalog, page 15.

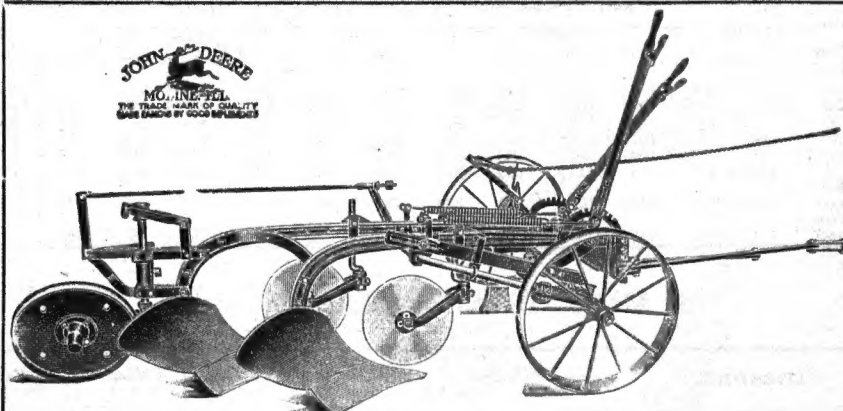
G.G.G. HARROWS—For two, three or four horses, any size. Boss, Diamond Spike Tooth or Lever Harrows. Also harrow attachments for plow. See our 1916 Catalog, page 16.

G.G.G. PLOWS—Light in draft and built to do good work in any soil. Prairie Breakers, Stubble Plows, Foot-lift Sulkies, Foot-lift Gangs, Triple Gangs, Disc Plows, Engine Gangs—any plow you need. See our 1916 Catalog, pages 6 to 12.

G.G.G. HARNESS—Made from choicest leather in one of Canada's biggest factories. The kind you need to pull your drills, your discs, your harrows, your plows. Also medium or light driving harness, ox harness and harness supplies. See our 1916 Catalog, pages 34 to 37.

Ship your next
car of grain to
us. It will be
handled right.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

A Real One-Man Tractor Plow

The John Deere Pony Tractor No. 3

Has the size of your farm kept you from using a Tractor Plow? If so, this plow is designed to meet the requirements of the average farm. It is a one-man outfit, entirely controlled by the man on the tractor. Pull the rope to lift, pull again to drop—a boy can do it. High and level lift, the rear plow raises practically as high as the front one. Bottoms are lowered or raised in fourteen inches of ground travel. Our No. 3 is the last word in Motor Plows.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.
LIMITED

Winnipeg

Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 1, 1916)

Wheat—For the past week May wheat shows a gain of 7½c, July 8½c, October 9½c. The tendency throughout the week has been higher, and there has been a gradual and steady gain without any wide fluctuation. The chief cause of strength is the new crop prospects in the American winter wheat areas and the American and Canadian spring wheat areas. With the lateness of the season and the lack of preparation in most districts, there is sure to be a small acreage seeded this spring, and under present world conditions, last year's surplus will be required to make up the deficit of this year's production.

Oats—May oats gained 1½c, July oats 1c for the week. There was no special feature to the oats market. There was a fair demand for cash oats at the same discounts under May price as prevailed a week ago, except that on Saturday No. 2 Canada Western were 1c wider discount.

Barley—Barley showed a slightly stronger tone, with light offerings and not much business done.

Flax—Flax futures were quiet after the break of the previous week, and prices showed a gain of 1½c on May and 2c on July.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—			
March 28	111½	112½	107½
March 29	111½	112½	107½
March 30	112½	113½	109½
March 31	113½	114½	109½
April 1	115½	116½	112½
April 3	119½	120½	115½
Week ago	109½	109½	105½
Year ago	153½	151½	116½
Oats—			
March 28	42½	42½	42½
March 29	42½	42½	42½
March 30	42½	42½	42½
March 31	42½	42½	42½
April 1	42½	42½	42½
April 3	43½	43½	43½
Week ago	41½	41½	41½
Year ago	63½	63½	63½
Flax—			
March 28	195½	197½	197½
March 29	195½	197½	197½
March 30	196½	197½	197½
March 31	196½	197½	197½
April 1	195½	197½	197½
April 3	196½	198½	198½
Week ago	194½	196½	196½
Year ago	177½	180½	182½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, April 1)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.20
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.17
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.18
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.19
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.12
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, cockle	1.08
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, smut	1.08
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, o.w.b.	1.15
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, o.w.b.	1.13
No. 4 mixed winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	.94
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.13
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.71
No. 5 yellow corn, 1 car	.66
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	.42
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.40
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, short rate	.41

Sample grade white oats, 1 car	40½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, to run	41½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	42½
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	41½
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	41½
Oat screenings, part car	15.00
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.92
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.70
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.67½
Sample grade barley, 1 car, to arrive	.70
No. 1 feed barley, part car	.69
Sample grade barley, 1 car, wheatey	.66
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.71½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.21
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.22½
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.14

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 31, 1916.—

1916 Wheat

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	73,571.40	12,377.40
1 Nor.	12,842,884.50	1,714,646.20
2 Nor.	5,541,852.20	2,756,110.40
3 Nor.	3,643,967.40	2,153,969.40
No. 4	1,815,007.10	1,157,650.20
Others	2,951,912.50	1,145,752.10

This week	26,869,196.30	This week	8,940,506.50
Last week	25,528,440.00	Last week	7,679,814.00

Increase	1,340,756.30	Increase	1,260,692.50
Oats		Oats	
1 C.W.	107,266.12	248.18	
2 C.W.	4,425,314.24	848,022.23	
3 C.W.	1,938,680.01	697,993.02	
Ex. 1 Fd.	748,523.19	384,525.22	
Others	1,950,195.23	1,283,345.21	

This week	9,169,980.11	This week	3,214,135.18
Last week	9,412,152.08	Last week	2,969,493.20

Decrease	242,171.31	Increase	244,641.32
Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	917,498.34	1 N.W.C.	830,119.51
4 C.W.	528,618.01	2 C.W.	89,133.31
Rej.	106,976.36	3 C.W.	34,156.09
Feed	82,704.18	Others	29,300.00
Others	191,749.26		

This week	1,827,547.19	This week	982,709.35
Last week	1,770,302.10	Last week	980,059.09

Increase	57,245.09	Increase	2,650.26
Last year's total	350,475.01	Last year's total	1,043,742.23

SHIPMENTS

	1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(lake)					
(rail)	478,450.30	923,709.15	6,348.43	18,379.28	
1915					
(lake)					
(rail)	97,795.00	54,487.00	4,824.00	1,292.00	

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 28 to April 3 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
March 28	118½	108½	105½	103½	94½	85½	80½	41½	39½	39½	38½	37½	59	54	51	51	192½	189½	173	..
29	110½	108½	105½	102½	93½	85½	80½	41½	39½	39½	38½	37½	59	54	51	51	192½	189½	173	..
30	112½	109½	106½	104½	95½	89½	84½	42½	40½	40½	38½	38½	60	55	51½	51½	193	190	..	..
31	112½	110	107½	104½	95½	87½	82½	42	40	40	38	38	61	55	52	52	193	190	..	..
Apr. 1	114½	112½	109½	107½	98½	90½	85½	42½	40½	40½	38½	37½	61	56	52	52	192½	191½	..	..
3	119	116½	113	111½	102½	94½	89½	42½	40½	40½	38½	37½	62	57	52½	52½	194	191	..	..
Week ago	109	108½	103½	100½	91½	83½	78½	41½	39½	39½	37½	37½	58	53½	50	50	194½	191½	..	..
Year ago	152½	151½	148½	143½	138½	135½	..	62½	60	59½	59	58	..	..	..	..	175	172	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Apr. 3	Year Ago	Toronto Mar. 30	Calgary Apr. 1	Chicago Apr. 1	St. Paul Apr. 1	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Apr. 3	Year Ago	Calgary Apr. 3	Saskatoon Apr. 1	Regina Apr. 3	Brandon Apr. 3
Cattle							Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	\$ 6.75-7.25	\$ 6.75-7.25	\$ 6.75-7.25	\$ 6.75-7.25	\$ 6.75-7.25	\$ 6.75-7.25	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	25c	30c-32c	28c	27c	27c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.25-7.50	6.90-7.25	7.75-8.15	7.00-7.50	8.50	6.25-8.50	No. 1 dairy	20c	21c-22c	25c-27c	22c	26c	26c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	5.75-6.25	7.40-7.75	6.00-7.00	6.35-6.85	5.00-7.75	Good round lots	17c-19c	18c-20c	22c	20c	23c	25c
Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-7.25	5.75-6.50	4.00-8.75	5.00-7.75	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium to good cows	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.00	5.50-5.75	4.00-5.75	4.00-8.75	4.25-7.00	Subject to candling	..	..	..	20c	..	..
Common cows	4.25-4.75	3.00-4.00	5.25-5.50	4.25-5.75	4.00-8.75	4.25-7.00	New Laid	19c-21c	18c	25c	22½c	25c	25c
Canners	3.50-3.50	..	3.50-4.25	2.50-3.00	4.00-8.75	..	Potatoes						
Choice heifers	6.50-7.25	6.00-6.50	7.50-7.85	6.00-7.00	..	5.00-7.75	In sacks, per bushel, new	75c-85c	50c-55c	85c	70c-75c	75c	90c
Fair to good heifers	6.00-6.50	..	6.75-7.85	..	..	..	Milk and Cream						
Best oxen	5.00-5.50	..	6.50-7.50	4.00-5.00	..	..	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	38c	35c	34c-36c	..	..	35c
Best bulls	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.00	6.50-7.50	4.75-5.25	..	4.00-7.00	Cream for butter-making	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common bulls	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.25	6.00-7.50	6.00-6.50	5.85-8.25	5.50-8.00	purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	34c	31c	30c-33c	..	..	32c
Best feeding steers	6.25-6.75	5.00-6.25	6.25-7.25	..	5.85-8.25	4.75-7.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	..	\$2.25	54c per lb. of butter-fat	..	..	\$2.50
Best stocker steers	6.25-6.50	5.50-6.00	..	..	..	..	Dressed Poultry						
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$70-\$90	\$75-\$85	..	..	Spring chickens	17c	16c	20c-23c	20c	22c	20c
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$55	\$45-\$50	\$50-\$75	\$55-\$60	..	..	Fowl	13c-14c	12c	20c	18c	18c	16c
Hogs							Ducks	15c	15c	20c	18c	18c	16c
Choice hogs	10.25-10.50	\$7.50	\$11.25	\$10.45	\$9.10-\$9.55	\$9.25	Geese	15c	12c	18c	18c	18c	16c
Heavy sows	\$7.00-\$8.00	\$5.50	..	..	6.75-8.40	..	Turkeys	19c	18c-20c	25c	25c	22c	20c
Stags	\$5.25-\$6.50	\$4.50	..	..	..	..	Hay (per ton)						
Sheep and Lambs							No. 1 Red Top	\$16	\$13-\$15	..	..	..	..
Choice lambs	\$7.00-\$8.00	\$7.00-\$7.50	10.50-13.50	\$10.00	\$9.25-11.50	\$5.50-10.75	No. 1 Upland	\$14	\$14	\$9	\$10-\$12	..	\$12
Best killing sheep	\$6.50-\$7.50	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$2.00-\$3.50	\$9.00	\$8.50-\$9.15	\$7.00-10.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$17	\$18	\$14	\$12	..	..
							No. 1 Midland	\$12	\$10-\$12	..	\$10	..	..

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 1, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.14½	\$1.21½
2 Nor. wheat	1.12½	1.17½
3 Nor. wheat	1.09½	1.14½
3 white oats	.40	.42½
Barley	52-61	65-72½
Flax, No. 1	1.92½	1.21½
Futures—		
May wheat	1.15½	1.17½
July wheat	1.18½	1.17½
Oct. wheat	1.12½	..

with \$10.90 paid on the fed and "watered" basis. They were worth \$10.50 f.o.b. country points.

Calgary, April 1.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports last week's Alberta stockyard receipts were: 450 horses, 800 cattle, 3,253 hogs. This week's receipts were: 499 horses, 1,083 cattle, 2,705 hogs, 3 sheep. This week a year ago: 416 horses, 514 cattle, 4,937 hogs, 245 sheep.

This season's top for choice steers, \$7.70, was obtained by us for a carload shipped by W. H. Wilderman, of Blackie, of 22 head averaging 1,175 lbs., showing the preference among buyers for light fat cattle. No such price could be obtained for several equally choice heavy steers on the market. Several lots of cattle sold throughout the week at from \$7.50 to \$7.55, and we obtained \$7.00 to \$7.10 for a number of choice heifers and cows. Good feeder steers are in demand at \$6.50, but the inquiry for yearling and two-year-old steers has lessened.

Hog prices broke all records, a few selects selling Tuesday at \$10.30, but the heavy run of selects Thursday sold at \$10.40, and all Friday's hogs at \$10.45. Top cattle this week a year ago, \$7.50; hogs, \$7.65.

Sheep—Lambs are selling at 10½ cents and wethers at 9 cents.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were as follows: Cattle, 925; calves, 210; hogs, 6,000.

Cattle—On the whole the market has been fairly active and good demand for all classes of killing cattle has been apparent. The market closed about 25 cents higher this week. Only medium and poor stuff has been offered, but any real choice stock would sell quickly at much higher prices. Stockers and feeders are in good demand at high prices. Only a heavy run of stock will make the market break to any extent during the current week.

Hogs are selling at remarkably good prices. Last Wednesday the price was \$10.50 and Friday was as high as \$10.75. Saturday most sales were made at \$10.50 and indications are that prices will hold good around this point providing no unusually heavy shipments arrive.

Country Produce

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Very little change can be noted in produce prices for this week. As spring opens up larger supplies of farm produce are likely to become available for market and this will have the effect of reducing prices on nearly all classes of shipments. Fancy dairy butter is worth just about the same this week, 24 to 26 cents per pound, no appreciable increase in quantity being noted. No. 1 dairy is 20 cents per pound and good round lots are 17 to 19 cents.

Eggs—Farmers are shipping in larger quantities of eggs and the price has correspondingly declined. Dealers are paying 19 to 21 cents per dozen for new laid eggs this week.

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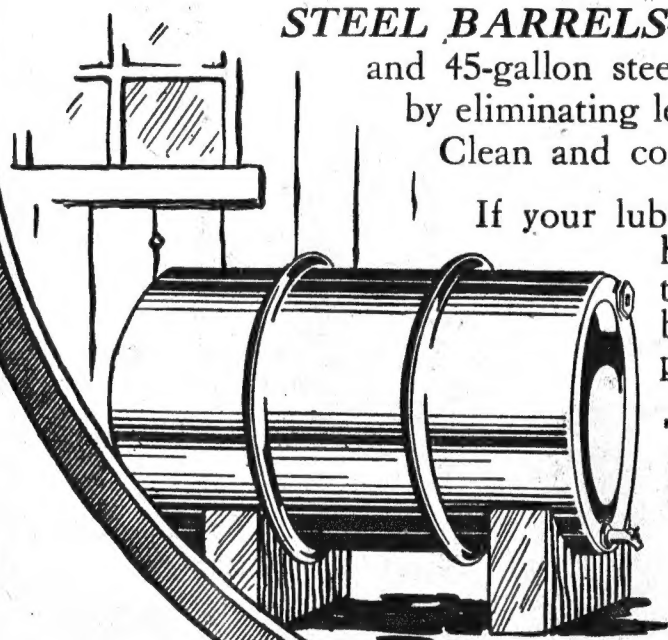
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